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Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program:
History of the Benefit Formula

Money Income Sources of Young Survivors, December 1959

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Social Security in Review

MONTHLY BENEFITS amounting to more than \$881 million were being paid under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance at the end of May to 14.1 million persons. The number of beneficiaries rose 91,000 during the month, about 5,000 less than the April increase.

At the end of May, benefits were going to almost 11.4 million men aged 65 or over and women aged 62 or over—about 0.8 million more than in May 1959. Retired workers made up 68 percent of all aged beneficiaries. Nineteen percent of the aged group were receiving wife's or husband's benefits; 13 percent, widow's or widower's benefits; and less than one-half of 1 percent, parent's benefits. Aged beneficiaries made up 80.3 percent of all persons receiving benefits, compared with 81.0 percent a year earlier.

Survivor Benefits Going to One and One-Half Million Children

About 1,540,000 orphaned children, 257,000 children of retired-worker beneficiaries, and 92,000 children of disabled-worker beneficiaries were receiving monthly child's benefits. Included in the total number of child's benefits were 93,000 being paid to disabled persons aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18. Wives (under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care) of 108,000 retired-worker and 35,000 disabled-worker beneficiaries and 382,000 mothers of orphaned child beneficiaries also were receiving monthly benefits. In all, 2.4 million child's, young wife's, and mother's benefits were being paid, representing 17.1 percent of the total.

Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64 numbered almost 366,000; these beneficiaries made up 2.6 percent of the total number at the end of May 1960 and 2.1 percent in May 1959.

Fewer Benefits Awarded

During May, 195,000 monthly benefits were awarded. This number was almost 12,000 less than the April total and less than in May of any other year since 1956. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$15.1 million were awarded in May to 74,800 persons. Almost 1 million monthly benefits and 400,000 lump-sum death payments have been awarded since the beginning of 1960.

ADC Increase Smallest in Seven Months

Continued seasonal improvement in economic conditions was reflected in the May changes in the number of persons receiving aid to dependent children and general assistance. In aid to dependent children the rise was the smallest in 7 months—3,400 or 0.1 percent. For the second consecutive month the estimated number of persons receiving general assistance declined sub-

	May 1960	April 1960	May 1959
OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands).....	14,149	14,058	13,068
Amount (in millions).....	\$881.2	\$874.3	\$797.3
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$73.50	\$73.40	\$72.08
Average old-age benefit awarded in month.....	\$82.00	\$82.35	\$79.51
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance.....	2,361	2,365	2,428
Aid to dependent children (total).....	3,031	3,028	2,943
Aid to the blind.....	108	108	110
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	361	358	337
General assistance (cases).....	384	410	412
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance.....	\$67.90	\$68.11	\$64.80
Aid to dependent children (per recipient).....	29.14	29.22	28.79
Aid to the blind.....	72.47	72.42	69.18
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.....	65.43	65.54	64.10
General assistance (per case).....	67.32	69.07	67.25

stantially; the May decrease was 104,000 or 9.1 percent.

OAA Caseload Drops in Most States

The number of recipients of old-age assistance declined 4,100 or 0.2 percent, with 45 States reporting decreases. For aid to the blind, the increase was less than 50; most States, however, reported a decrease or no change. Nationally, the upward movement in the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued, increasing by 2,300 or 0.6 percent.

In general assistance the number of cases decreased in 43 of the 50 States reporting for May. Declines of 10 percent or more were reported by a third of the States. For each of the special types of public assistance, most of the State changes in number of recipients were relatively small. In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, noticeable percentage increases occurred in States with recently established programs or with recent liberalizations.

Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, declined \$2.9 million or 0.9 percent in May. Among the special types of public assistance, the largest changes in total payments were the decreases of \$569,000 or 0.4 percent in old-age assistance and \$160,000

or 0.2 percent in aid to dependent children; slight increases occurred in the other two programs. General assistance payments, exclusive of vendor payments for medical care, declined \$2.5 million or 8.8 percent.

Average Payments Lower in Four Programs

In the country as a whole, the average payment per recipient declined by a few cents in old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled but rose slightly in aid to the blind. The average payment per general assistance case declined \$1.75, reflecting largely a sizable drop in the average number of persons per case.

Among the States, most of the changes in average payments in the special types of public assistance were less than \$1. A few greater-than-average changes were attributable to the usual fluctuations in amounts of vendor payments for medical care. In Wisconsin the decrease of \$1.34 in the average payment per recipient of aid to dependent children resulted primarily from the semiannual reduction (effective for May–October) in the fuel allowance in Milwaukee County. For general assistance, changes in the average payment per case ranged from a decrease of \$10 to an increase of \$6.

	<i>May</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Calendar year</i>
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1959</i>
Civilian labor force, ¹ total (in thousands).....	70,667	69,819	69,405	69,394
Employed.....	67,208	66,159	66,016	65,581
Unemployed.....	3,459	3,660	3,389	3,813
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) ²	\$399.4	\$397.8	\$381.3	\$380.2
Wage and salary disbursements.....	272.1	271.5	259.8	257.8
Proprietors' income.....	47.4	46.7	46.5	46.3
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income.....	51.1	50.8	47.0	47.6
Social insurance and related payments.....	22.3	22.5	20.8	21.2
Public assistance.....	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Other.....	12.9	12.9	12.4	12.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.8	9.8	8.3	8.3
Consumer price index, ³ all items (1947-49=100).....	126.3	126.2	124.0	124.6
Food.....	119.7	119.5	117.7	118.3
Medical care.....	155.9	155.5	150.2	150.8

¹ Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

² Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1958*, page 1, table 1.

* Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program: History of the Benefit Formula

by MARICE C. HART*

The program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance affects virtually every person in the United States and many of its citizens working abroad. A full discussion of the program would fill many volumes, but one of its phases can be selected and followed, in the pages of the BULLETIN, from inception to the present time. The phase selected for the current presentation is the benefit formula, with digressions to certain closely related provisions.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT of 1935 and its amendments have included six different formulas for determining the amount of monthly retirement benefits payable under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. Available initially only when a worker retired because of age, benefits have also been payable since mid-1957 to a worker retiring because of permanent and total disability.

The application of the six formulas to selected earnings is analyzed in the following pages. Particular attention is given to the benefits payable under each formula in the early years of its operation and the potential benefits payable in a mature system to a beneficiary whose entire working life was spent in covered employment. The analysis includes a discussion of family benefits, introduced by the 1939 amendments.

THE SIX FORMULAS

A summary of the six formulas contained in the act and its amendments is presented in table 1. Before the formula in the 1935 act became operative, it was superseded by the 1939 formula, which went into effect in January 1940. The 1950 formula was operative only for the 5 months April-August 1952 and was replaced in Septem-

ber by the 1952 formula. The 1954 formula became effective in September 1954 and the 1958 formula in January 1959.

The 1935 formula was based on cumulative wage credits under the program and thus was directly related to total covered wages. The 1939 amendments introduced the concept of the average monthly wage, defined as total covered earnings divided by the number of months elapsed after attainment of age 21, with the period before inauguration of the program on January 1, 1937, disregarded. Use of the average monthly wage rather than cumulative wage credits permits higher benefits to be paid in a system's early years of operation and also relates the benefit more directly to the worker's standard of living.

Length of service remained a factor under the 1939 formula, in the form of a 1-percent increase in the computed benefit for each year of coverage. It will be observed that the 1939 formula, as well as subsequent formulas, was more heavily weighted than the 1935 formula in favor of the worker with low average earnings.

The 1950 amendments eliminated the length-of-service increment. As a result, benefits payable

TABLE 1.—OASDI benefit formulas under the Social Security Act and its amendments

Formula enacted in—	Monthly retirement benefit	
	Basis	Percentages applied
1935.....	Cumulative wage credits.....	1/2% of first \$3,000 plus 1/12% of next \$42,000 plus 1/24% of next \$84,000.
1939.....	Average monthly wage ¹ after 1936.	40% of first \$50 plus 10% of next \$200, all increased by 1% for each year of coverage.
1950.....	Average monthly wage ¹ after 1950.	50% of first \$100 plus 15% of next \$200.
1952.....	Average monthly wage ¹ after 1950.	55% of first \$100 plus 15% of next \$200.
1954.....	Average monthly wage ¹ after 1950, excluding 4 or 5 years of lowest earnings.	55% of first \$110 plus 20% of next \$240.
1958.....	Average monthly wage ¹ after 1950, excluding 5 years of lowest earnings.	58.85% of first \$110 plus 21.4% of next \$290.

¹ Total credited earnings divided by months elapsed after year of attainment of age 21.

*Division of the Actuary, Office of the Commissioner.

to a worker meeting the minimum coverage requirements may be as large as those payable to a worker covered during his entire career. The 1950 law also permitted exclusion of the period before 1951 in computing the average monthly wage. This exclusion, desirable because of substantial extensions in coverage, had the additional merit of recognizing the changes in earnings levels in the 1940's. In the long run, the period on which the average wage is based is the time from a worker's attainment of age 21 until his retirement; few workers born after 1929 are affected by exclusion of years before 1951.

The formulas adopted in 1952 and later years followed the general pattern of the 1950 formula. The 1954 amendments included a provision permitting the 4 years of lowest earnings (5 years for workers with at least 20 quarters of coverage) to be excluded in the computation of the average monthly wage. Under the 1958 amendments, 5 years may be omitted in all cases. Thus, even though a worker may have no covered earnings for as many as 5 years, no reduction is made in the amount of the average monthly wage upon which his benefit is based. Established periods of permanent and total disability may also be omitted under the 1954 amendments in the computation of the average monthly wage, so that the loss of earnings caused by such disability does not reduce the amount of the monthly benefit.

The 1958 formula was not expressly stated in the 1958 amendments. Instead, a benefit computation table based on the formula was incorporated in the law. At a glance, it might appear that a different principle from that prevailing in previous amendments had been adopted. What the 1958 legislation did was to increase the benefits, generally by 7 percent. This adjustment, in effect, changes the existing formula from 55 percent of the first \$110 of the average monthly wage and 20 percent of the remainder to 58.85 percent of the first \$110 and 21.4 percent of the remainder. At the same time the maximum amount of the remainder was increased from \$240 to \$290 to reflect the accompanying rise from \$4,200 to \$4,800 in maximum annual creditable earnings.

The table in the 1958 law, derived by applying this formula to every possible average monthly wage, rounds the result to the nearest dollar for facility of administration. It then groups the ranges of average monthly wages that produce

each dollar of monthly retirement benefit.¹ The benefits shown by the table for average monthly wages of less than \$85 are in some cases higher than the amount the benefit formula would produce, to reflect the 10-percent increase in the minimum benefit and to achieve smoothly graded increases in benefit amounts immediately above the minimum.

To compare the benefits provided under the several formulas, a hypothetical earnings record has been selected to which each formula is applied. In the following comparisons, benefits for "career coverage" assume covered employment from age 21 to age 65. Actually, earnings before age 21 may be included in the computation of benefits, and earnings after age 65 may be used for all except the 1935 formula. Basing potential career-coverage benefits on a maximum of 43 years of covered employment produces comparable benefits under all six formulas, since for an entrant at age 22 that is the maximum permissible period under the 1935 formula. Benefits for "immediate retirement" are based on 2 years of coverage except under the 1935 formula, for which 5 years of employment are assumed. The 3-year difference stresses the dramatic increase in immediate retirement benefits under the 1939 and subsequent formulas.

As the system matures, the immediate retirement benefits under the five formulas based on the average monthly wage become almost meaningless, both because in the long run 10 years of employment are necessary for eligibility for benefits and because credited earnings are spread over the career period in determining the average monthly wage. Thus, immediate-retirement benefits are of interest only with respect to an individual near retirement age at the time each formula was enacted.

COMPARISON BASED ON LEVEL EARNINGS

For the first comparison, level annual earnings (the use of which eliminates the effect of changing wage rates) have been chosen in the amounts

¹ The term "monthly retirement benefit" is used here to denote the amount payable to a worker retiring at or after age 65 who does not have an eligible dependent (or to a disabled-worker beneficiary with no eligible dependent); in the terminology of the law, this is the primary insurance amount.

of (a) \$1,500, the approximate average annual credited earnings in the program's early years, and (b) \$3,000, the maximum creditable annual earnings during its first 15 years.

Table 2 shows the monthly retirement benefit based on such earnings. The marked decrease in the career-coverage benefit payable under the 1939 formula from that payable under the 1935 formula is the result of changes in the philosophy underlying the program. To produce a more nearly equitable distribution of social protection at roughly the same aggregate cost, the amount of the monthly retirement benefit was reduced by the 1939 amendments at the same time that benefits for dependents and survivors were provided and immediate-retirement benefits were increased.

The career-coverage benefit under the 1935 formula is reduced one-third by use of the 1939 formula; at both earnings levels it is first exceeded by benefits computed under the 1954 formula. The 1958 formula provides an increase of only about 15 percent from the 1935 career-coverage benefit. For immediate benefits the 1939 formula, with its significant change in basis from total credited earnings to the average monthly wage, results in an increase of 50 percent or more from the original formula. The 1950 formula nearly triples the immediate benefit under the 1935 formula, and the 1958 formula further increases the amounts by about 30 percent.

The monthly retirement benefit plus wife's full

TABLE 2.—*Monthly benefits under the six formulas, based on level annual earnings of \$1,500 and \$3,000*

Formula	Level annual earnings of \$1,500		Level annual earnings of \$3,000	
	Career coverage ¹	Immediate retirement ²	Career coverage ¹	Immediate retirement ²
Monthly retirement benefit				
1935.....	\$58.13	\$18.75	\$85.00	\$25.00
1939.....	39.33	28.05	57.20	40.80
1950.....		53.80		72.50
1952.....		58.80		77.50
1954.....		63.50		88.50
1958.....		68.00		95.00
Monthly retirement benefit plus wife's full benefit				
1939.....	\$59.00	\$42.08	\$85.00	\$61.20
1950.....		80.70		108.80
1952.....		88.20		116.30
1954.....		95.30		132.80
1958.....		102.00		142.50

¹ Based on 43 years of covered employment. Beginning with the 1950 formula, the benefit amounts are the same as those shown under immediate retirement.

² Under the 1935 formula, based on 5 years of covered employment; under the other formulas, based on 2 years.

TABLE 3.—*Maximum creditable annual earnings and maximum and minimum monthly benefits*

Formula	Maximum creditable annual earnings	Monthly retirement benefit		Monthly family benefit	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1935.....	\$3,000	\$10.00	\$85.00	(¹)	(¹)
1939.....	3,000	10.00	(²)	\$10.00	\$85.00
1950.....	3,600	20.00	80.00	15.00	150.00
1952.....	3,600	25.00	85.00	18.80	168.75
1954.....	4,200	30.00	108.50	30.00	200.00
1958.....	4,800	33.00	127.00	33.00	254.00

¹ No provision.

² No amount specified. The maximum basic benefit (\$40) is increased 1 percent for each year of service and thus has a "practical" maximum of about \$60 (for a person with the maximum creditable wage of \$250 a month and 60 years of coverage).

benefit under the 1939 formula is more than double the monthly retirement benefit under the 1935 formula for the immediate benefit, and for career coverage the amounts are about the same. For the retired worker and his wife the 1950 formula nearly doubles the immediate benefit under the 1939 law and increases the career benefit about one-third.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFIT PROVISIONS

The preceding comparison is, to some extent, unrealistic since earnings levels have risen, and the benefit formulas have reflected that change. Among other things, the maximum amount of annual earnings that may be credited has increased from \$3,000 during 1937-50 to \$4,800 beginning in 1959; the base effective under each formula is shown in table 3. The benefit formulas based on the average monthly wage have been adjusted upward, from the maximum attainable average monthly wage of \$250 under the 1939 amendments to \$400 under the 1958 amendments. It should be noted that the \$3,000 limitation contained in the 1935 act applied to earnings from each employer; thus in the years 1937, 1938, and 1939 a worker who had several employers could be credited with wages of \$3,000 from each. Such earnings could also be used under the 1939 formula to raise the average monthly wage up to but not over \$250. This question does not arise in the later formulas, which disregard earnings before 1951.

The rising wage level has been recognized as well in the minimum and maximum monthly retirement benefits specified in the formulas. The

TABLE 4.—*Monthly retirement benefits and maximum family benefits under the 1958 formula*

Average monthly wage	Monthly retirement benefit	Maximum family benefit
\$67 or less.....	\$33-40.....	Monthly retirement benefit plus \$20.
68-127.....	\$41-68.....	1 1/2 times monthly retirement benefit.
128-314.....	\$69-108.....	80% of average monthly wage.
315-400.....	\$109-127.....	\$254.

1935 minimum was retained in the 1939 formula, doubled under the 1950 formula, and more than tripled under the 1958 formula. The maximum benefit has shown a lesser increase. The 1939 amendments, in effect, reduced the \$85 limitation provided under the 1935 formula, although they did not contain a specified dollar limitation. The 1950 maximum was slightly less than that in the original act, but the 1952 amendments restored the original amount and the 1958 amendments increased it 49 percent.

MAXIMUM FAMILY BENEFITS

The 1939 amendments made benefits available (effective with the first monthly payments under the program in 1940) for dependents of the retired worker and survivors of the deceased worker. The benefit for each dependent is based on but is less than the monthly retirement benefit. Though this analysis is concerned primarily with the monthly retirement benefit under each formula, the effect of dependents' and survivors' benefits cannot be ignored. Because a detailed discussion of such benefits would be too lengthy for inclusion here, consideration is given only to the maximum family benefit provisions.

The maximum monthly amount that a family may receive is related to the monthly retirement benefit and to the average monthly wage, subject to a specified dollar limitation. This maximum does not affect the amount payable to a retired worker and his wife, but it may apply when there are three or four beneficiaries in the family, and it always reduces the potential payment when there are more than four beneficiaries.

The family maximums in the 1958 amendments were contained in the benefit computation table. These amounts were based on the relationships indicated in table 4. As noted previously, the average monthly wages producing each dollar of

monthly retirement benefit are grouped in that table; the greatest range in each grouping is \$5. For average monthly wages of \$128-\$314, the maximum family benefit is 80 percent of the average monthly wage; since, however, 80 percent is applied to the highest value in the range, the maximum family benefit exceeds 80 percent of the average monthly wage for the lower values in each range. It may appear that here, as in the monthly retirement benefit, a new principle has been introduced, since preceding amendments contained provisions limiting the maximum family payment to 80 percent of the average monthly wage but making it not less than one and one-half times the retirement benefit or more than a specified dollar amount (as shown in table 3).

The following example illustrates the derivation of the benefit computation table from the 1958 formula (table 1) and the maximum family benefit relationship (table 4). The amounts shown in one line of the benefit computation table are as follows:

Average monthly wage At least—	But not more than—	Primary insurance amount	Maximum family benefit
\$198	\$202	\$84	\$161.60

Details of the computation are shown below. The figures in the second column, when rounded to the nearest dollar, form the basis of the grouping of the average monthly wage, and the last entry in the third column becomes the maximum family benefit for the group.

Average monthly wage	Monthly retirement benefit (according to formula)	Maximum family benefit (80 percent of average monthly wage)
\$198.....	\$83.567	\$158.40
199.....	83.781	159.20
200.....	83.995	160.00
201.....	84.209	160.80
202.....	84.423	161.60

It has been noted that the monthly retirement benefit is weighted in favor of the worker with low average earnings. As shown in table 5, the benefit is 61 percent of an average monthly wage of \$54. The percentage decreases sharply for average wages between \$110 and \$200, reflecting the effect of the breaking point of the formula, and less sharply thereafter to 32 percent.

The maximum family benefit as a percentage of the average monthly wage declines from a high of

98 percent to a level of 80 percent, maintained for average monthly wages of \$128-\$314. It decreases thereafter because of the \$254 maximum.

RELATION TO RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The maximum family benefit drops from 161 percent of the monthly retirement benefit to 150 percent for average wages of \$68-\$127. It then increases from 150 percent of the retirement benefit to a peak of 233 percent (for an average monthly wage of \$315) and declines thereafter to 200 percent because of the \$254 maximum. The rise from 150 percent to 233 percent occurs because the monthly retirement benefit represents a steadily decreasing percentage of the average monthly wage while the maximum family benefit remains at 80 percent.

Chart 1 shows the increasing spread between the monthly retirement benefit and the maximum family benefit as the average monthly wage increases from \$110 to \$315. It will be noted that

Chart 1.—*Benefits as percentage of average monthly wage under the 1958 formula*

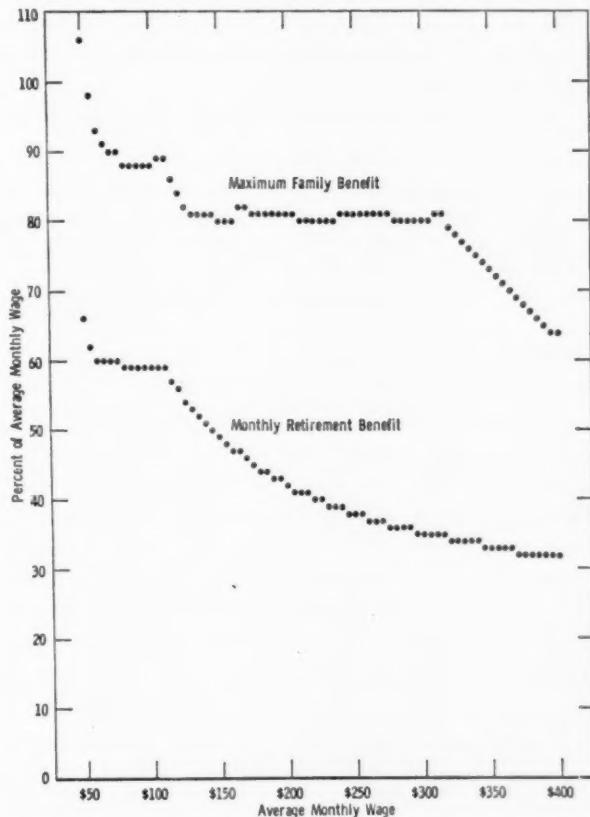


TABLE 5.—*Amount of maximum family benefits under the 1958 formula and relation to average monthly wage and monthly retirement benefit*

Average monthly wage	Monthly retirement benefit		Maximum family benefit—		
	Amount	As percent of average monthly wage	Amount	As percent of	
				Average monthly wage	Monthly retirement benefit
\$54	\$33	61	\$53.00	98	161
60	36	60	56.00	93	156
75	45	60	67.50	90	150
100	59	59	88.50	88	150
150	73	49	120.00	80	164
200	84	42	161.60	81	162
250	95	38	202.40	81	213
300	105	35	240.00	80	229
350	116	33	254.00	73	219
400	127	32	254.00	64	200

values are plotted only for each \$5 change in the average monthly wage. If values were shown for each \$1 change, the upper "line" would have a saw-tooth appearance, with each "tooth" representing a fluctuation of about 2 percent, occasioned by grouping wage values producing each dollar of monthly retirement benefit.

BENEFITS IN RELATION TO EARNINGS AT TIME OF LEGISLATION

Consideration of earnings levels at the time each formula was enacted provide another perspective on benefit amounts. Median annual earnings of all male workers covered for 4 quarters of the year (not available for 1935) are shown in table 6, together with the benefits based upon such earnings. Under the 1939 formula, three types

TABLE 6.—*Benefits under five formulas, based on median earnings in year of enactment*

Formula	Median annual earnings ¹	Monthly retirement benefit		Monthly retirement benefit plus wife's full benefit	
		Amount	Percent of monthly earnings	Amount	Percent of monthly earnings
1939: ²					
Immediate retirement	\$1,293	\$26.21	24	\$39.31	37
Career coverage	1,293	36.75	34	55.13	52
Effective	1,293	29.30	27	43.95	41
1950	3,200	74.90	28	112.40	42
1952	3,700	85.00	28	127.50	41
1954	3,965	104.50	32	156.80	48
1958	4,500	121.00	32	181.50	48

¹ For all covered male 4-quarter workers (preliminary data for 1958).

² To take into account the length-of-service increment, immediate retirement benefits are based on 2 years of coverage, career-coverage benefit³ on 43 years, and effective benefits on 14 years (1937-50).

TABLE 7.—Illustrative earnings record, 1937–59

Year	Average annual earnings ¹	Year	Average annual earnings ¹
1937	\$1,470	1949	\$2,508
1938	1,359	1950	2,579
1939	1,400	1951	2,905
1940	1,465	1952	2,970
1941	1,646	1953	3,035
1942	1,939	1954	3,037
1943	2,205	1955	3,270
1944	2,301	1956	3,350
1945	2,293	1957	3,420
1946	2,269	1958	3,420
1947	2,393	1959	3,710
1948	2,493		

¹ For all covered male 4-quarter workers. Data estimated for 1937 and 1959, preliminary for 1955–58.

are shown: the immediate retirement benefit, the career-coverage benefit, and the 1950 "effective" benefit—the amount actually available under the 1939 formula when legislation containing the 1950 formula was under consideration.

As a percentage of the average monthly wage in the year of enactment, the retirement benefit under the 1950 and 1952 formulas was little different from the effective benefit under the 1939 formula, remaining at about 28 percent. Though the benefit was increased by the 1954 and 1958 amendments, it has not regained the level of 34 percent of average monthly earnings that the career-coverage benefit represented under the 1939 formula; nor has the monthly retirement benefit plus the wife's benefit regained the 1939 career-coverage level of 52 percent. The small percentage increase under the two latest formulas reflects the underlying principle of the 1950 amendments—to provide relatively the same level of benefits in all future years, rather than benefits that are lower in the early years and higher in the later years. The dollar amounts under the 1958 formula, however, are more than four times the effective amounts under the 1939 formula and more than triple the career-coverage benefit.

BENEFITS BASED ON RISING EARNINGS LEVELS

To examine the effect of changes both in earnings levels and in the benefit formulas, two tables have been prepared. Table 7 gives an illustrative earnings record for a hypothetical worker covered under the program since 1937; the average annual credited earnings of all covered male 4-quarter workers are used for the purpose. The

benefits based on this record are shown in table 8 for retirement at the beginning of 1960 and on two bases for retirement on January 1, 1980: (1) earnings after 1959 at the 1959 level and (2) earnings rising steadily to \$4,800 in 1970 and at a slower rate thereafter to \$5,000 in 1979. These figures indicate the benefits that would be payable upon retirement now and in 1980 if the various formulas had remained in effect.

The monthly retirement benefit based on such an earnings record and on retirement in 1960 is 33 percent of the average monthly wage under the 1958 formula, compared with 18 percent under the 1935 formula and only 14 percent under the 1939 formula. For retirement in 1980, with no increases in earnings after 1959, use of the 1952 formula restores the relationship between the monthly retirement benefit and average earnings to the level provided by the original act. Part of the increase under the two subsequent formulas results from the rise in maximum creditable earnings and the provision for dropping the 5 years of lowest earnings. When it is assumed that earnings continue to rise, application of the 1950 formula brings the benefit payable on retirement in 1980 up to the level provided by the 1935 act. The higher earnings base is reflected in the greater relative increases under the 1954 and 1958 formulas.

The monthly retirement benefit plus the wife's

TABLE 8.—Monthly benefits under the six formulas for an illustrative earnings record¹ and percentage of monthly earnings at retirement in January 1960 and retirement in January 1980

Formula	Monthly retirement benefit			Monthly retirement benefit plus wife's full benefit	
	January 1960	January 1980		January 1960	January 1980
		Static ²	Rising ³		
1935	\$54.25	\$79.25	\$79.25	(4)	(4)
1939	43.05	53.34	53.34	\$64.58	\$80.01
1950	75.20	78.50	78.50	112.80	117.80
1952	80.20	83.50	83.50	120.30	125.30
1954	96.30	99.50	105.70	144.50	149.30
1958	103.00	106.00	119.00	154.50	159.00

Percent of monthly earnings at retirement						
1935	18	26	19	21	26	19
1939	14	17	13	21	38	28
1950	24	25	19	37	41	30
1952	26	27	20	39	48	38
1954	31	32	25	47	51	43
1958	33	34	29	50		

¹ Applied to illustrative earnings record given in table 7.

² Assumes no increase in earnings after 1959.

³ Assumes a steady increase in earnings, to \$4,800 in 1970 and \$5,000 in 1979.

⁴ No provision.

benefit increases as a percentage of the average monthly wage at retirement under each formula, and it is at no time less than the monthly retirement benefit provided in the original act. For retirement in 1980, the monthly retirement benefit plus the wife's benefit under the 1958 formula, as a percentage of the monthly earnings at retirement, is almost double the retirement benefit under the 1935 formula if static earnings are assumed, and more than double that benefit when based on rising earnings. The 1939 formula provides about the same benefit for the couple as the retired worker received under the 1935 formula. The 1950 amendments, with a change in formula, an increase in earnings base, and the exclusion of years before 1951, result in a marked increase. Use of the 1954 and 1958 formulas, permitting 5 additional years to be dropped, results in a substantial increase that reflects the dropout and (for rising earnings after 1959) the higher earnings base.

LUMP-SUM DEATH PAYMENTS

Under the 1935 act, the lump-sum death payment was not based on the retirement benefit formula. Instead, it was computed as 3½ percent of cumulative wage credits, minus the amount of any monthly benefits received. In effect it assured that the worker or his estate would receive at least the amount of his contributions. The survivors of a deceased worker who had creditable earnings of \$3,000 annually from age 22 to age 65 could thus be paid as much as \$4,515 in one installment.

A large, single payment is obviously not as desirable a form of family protection as regular monthly income. Accordingly, in the 1939 amendments Congress eliminated the provision and set up instead a program paying monthly family benefits to survivors or making a small lump-sum payment when no one was eligible to receive monthly benefits for the month of the insured person's death. The 1939 and subsequent amendments based the amount of the lump-sum death payment on the computed monthly retirement benefit. Under the 1939 formula, the lump sum was six times the computed monthly retirement benefit. It is now, under the 1950 and subsequent formulas, three times the monthly benefit, subject

to a specified dollar limitation that has not increased since 1952, and is paid whether or not there are survivors eligible for monthly benefits.

Table 9 shows the minimum and maximum lump-sum death payments under the six formulas. The amount for a specific earnings record

TABLE 9.—*Minimum and maximum lump-sum death payments*

Formula	Minimum	Maximum
1935 ¹		
1939	\$60	(²)
1950	60	\$240
1952	75	255
1954	90	255
1958	99	255

¹ No amount specified; for person covered at \$3,000 a year from age 22 to age 65, amount is \$4,515.

² No amount specified; "practical" maximum is \$360 (see table 3, footnote 2).

may be determined by multiplying the monthly retirement benefit by three (by six under the 1939 formula), limited to \$240 under the 1950 formula and to \$255 under the later formulas. The shift from a lump sum as the only survivor benefit, although potentially a substantial one, to the present situation where the lump sum may equal only 1 month's benefit to the family, portrays clearly the change in the philosophy of the system—to a program of family protection on a continuing basis.

SUMMARY

Six different benefit formulas have been prescribed for the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, although the first was never operative. The first revisions, made in 1939, reflected a change in philosophy: Family needs were recognized by the provision of supplementary benefits for dependents and for survivors, and benefits payable in the early years of the program were increased. Offsetting these changes, benefits for long-term contributors and for those without dependents were reduced. The second revision, in 1950, made the benefits that were immediately payable the same as those available to the worker covered throughout his career. The 1950 and subsequent changes reflected adjustments to higher earnings levels and an increase in the relative adequacy of the benefits. The 1958 amendments simplified administration through substituting tables for formulas.

Money Income Sources of Young Survivors, December 1959

by MOLLIE ORSHANSKY*

THE SOURCES of income for the major population groups with whom the public income-maintenance programs are concerned are a subject of continuing interest and are reported regularly in the BULLETIN. One of these groups consists of "young survivors"—orphans, their widowed mothers, and other widows under age 65. The following article provides estimates of the number having income from each of the major public programs or from employment.

ORPHANED CHILDREN

At the end of 1959, there were 3 million children in the United States who had lost one or both of their parents. These orphans represented about 4½ percent of all children, the same proportion as in 1958, but considerably fewer than in earlier periods of our history. Twenty years ago, 1 out of every 10 children, or 3.8 million in all, was an orphan.

In the majority of instances, it was the father who was dead (table 1), and even in these days of increased employment of married women the father's death is likely to mean loss of the family's major source of support. It is, therefore, encouraging that more than three-fourths of the fatherless children were provided for in some measure by public income-maintenance programs. In many cases the mothers of these children were also receiving some support from a public program, and more could have done so had they chosen to restrict their earnings. The high remarriage rate for young widows makes it clear that a number of widowed mothers had remarried and acquired another means of support for themselves and their children.

Importance of OASDI

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance was by far the most important income-maintenance

program in terms of numbers served: 2 out of every 3 paternal orphans were supported in part by monthly benefits based on the deceased father's earnings.¹ Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, in contrast to programs designed for particular segments of the population—such as veterans, civil-service employees, or railroad workers—is a general program that affords potential protection against the risk of income loss through death, total disability, or retirement for the families of 9 out of 10 workers. Indeed, it is estimated that by now about 86 percent of the children whose fathers die are awarded benefits on the basis of his employment.

Other Income Sources

One in 8 of the paternal orphans was receiving income as the child of a deceased veteran, and 1 in 25 as the survivor of a railroad or government employee. Some of the children—about 12 percent in all—were receiving benefits under more than one program, usually both old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits and veterans' compensation or pension payments (table 2).

Public assistance, in the form of aid to dependent children, provided income for some 225,000 orphans—about 11 percent of the total. The majority of the assistance recipients were children not eligible for support under any social insurance or related program, but an estimated 95,000 (about 40 percent) were beneficiaries of such programs whose total income was considered inadequate under the standards set by their own State.

As many as a third of the 2.1 million paternal orphans in December 1959 had mothers who were working, and perhaps 6 percent were helping support themselves by their own earnings, although the majority of the children who were employed probably had mothers working also. An un-

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¹ An additional 65,000 orphans were receiving benefits based on the earnings credits of their deceased mother, and about 10,000 orphans living outside the United States were also receiving benefits.

TABLE 1.—Estimated number of orphans under age 18, by type and age, January 1, 1960¹

[In thousands]

Age (years)	Total	Father dead			Mother only dead
		Total	Father only dead	Both parents dead	
Total	2,955	2,115	2,055	60	840
0-4	215	160	160	(2)	55
5-9	615	440	335	5	175
10-14	1,155	820	795	25	355
15-17	970	695	665	30	275

¹ Estimates made by the Division of the Actuary based on Census population estimates for Jan. 1, 1960, for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Estimates based on generation mortality rates for the total United States population, by sex and race, and on the age distribution of parents of children born in each year 1941-59; not entirely consistent with those published before 1959 because of changes in methods and assumption.

² Less than 2,500.

known but no doubt considerable number of orphans had acquired a new father and thus a new source of support through adoption or by the mother's remarriage. Others were dependent, at least in part, on older brothers and sisters, grandparents, or other relatives with whom they made their home, and a small number were in foster-family homes or public institutions.

WIDOWS WITH CHILDREN IN THEIR CARE

At the end of 1959, there were about 3½ million widows under age 65 in the United States. One in every 5—740,000 in all—was responsible for the care of a child or children under age 18 (table 3). Mothers and children, deprived of their source of support by the death of the father, make up one of the main groups whom public income-maintenance programs are designed to protect. All told, 59 percent of the widowed mothers were receiving such income support—395,000 from social insurance and related programs and 75,000 from federally aided public assistance, with 30,000 receiving payments of both types.

For the mothers, as for the orphaned children, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance was the most common income-support program, with benefits going to every other one. An additional 85,000 mothers on the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance rolls were having benefits withheld in December because their earnings were above the work-test limit. An unknown number of others who could have received benefits never

filed a claim to become entitled: They were regularly employed and earning more than is permitted without suspension of benefits, the children's benefits alone totaled the maximum allowable per family, or there were other reasons.

Some of the mothers receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits were receiving payments under another program as well—usually as the widow of a deceased veteran or in the form of 'public assistance supplements to insurance benefits not large enough for family needs under State assistance standards. One in 6 of the mothers receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits received veterans' compensation or pension payments also, and about 1 in 13 was on the public assistance rolls. The programs for veterans' survivors and aid to dependent children, the two largest income-maintenance programs after old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, provided some income for 70,000 and 75,000 widowed mothers, respectively.

Employment as Income Source

Despite the fact that public programs provided income for many widows with children, the mother's own employment was a very important source of support for young survivor families. About every other mother worked. It is not surprising that more than 40 percent of the working mothers were themselves receiving social insurance or similar payments, since public programs

TABLE 2.—Estimated number of children under age 18 with father dead receiving money income from specified public income-maintenance programs, December 1959¹

Source of money income	Paternal orphans	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total in population	2,115	100
Any public income-maintenance program ²	1,605	76
Social insurance and related programs ³	1,475	70
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance	1,400	66
Veterans' compensation and pension programs	245	12
Railroad and government employees' retirement programs	80	4
Aid to dependent children ⁴	225	11

¹ Data relate to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

² Orphans with income from more than one program are counted only once.

³ Includes about 15,000 paternal orphans for whom the assistance payment was based on factor other than father's death.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Division of the Actuary and from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

TABLE 3.—Estimated number of widows under age 65 with children under age 18 receiving money income from employment and specified public income-maintenance programs, December 1959¹

Source of money income ²	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1. Total in population.....	740	100
2. Employment.....	380	51
3. Social insurance and related programs ³	395	53
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	370	50
Veterans' compensation and pension programs.....	70	9
Railroad and government employees' retirement programs.....	25	3
4. Aid to dependent children.....	75	10
5. Support solely from other sources.....	100	14
6. Income from more than one of sources specified in lines 2-4.....	210	28
Employment and social insurance or related programs.....	165	22
Employment and aid to dependent children.....	15	2
Aid to dependent children and social insurance or related programs.....	30	4

¹ Data relate to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Widows with income from sources specified may also have income from such other sources as interest, dividends, cash contributions, or earnings of other relatives. Excludes widows who have remarried.

² Because persons frequently have income from more than one of the sources specified, the sum of persons shown on lines numbered 2-5 exceeds the total number in the population (line 1). The estimates of persons with income from more than one source are developed from survey data. They are therefore subject to sampling errors, as well as the error inherent in projecting survey findings to additional population groups and different dates, errors that are relatively more significant for small estimates.

³ Persons with income from more than one program are counted only once.

⁴ Includes about 5,000 mothers of orphans for whom the assistance payment was based on factor other than father's death.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

by their nature are limited in the amount they can pay. A number of others were receiving benefits for their children even though they themselves did not qualify.

The decrease in the proportion of widowed mothers working—from 58 percent in December 1958 to 51 percent in December 1959—may be more apparent than real.² Before 1959, the labor-force-participation data on which the estimates are based were not available separately for widows. It was therefore necessary to estimate how many employed women under age 65 listed as neither single nor married with husband present were widowed rather than separated or divorced, and how many of the working widows had children. Reports now available for 1959 provide considerably more detail than heretofore.

These reports, giving characteristics of women in the labor force, confirm what had been con-

² Among widows and divorcees of all ages combined, the labor-force-participation rate in March 1959 was 38 percent, the same as in March of the 2 preceding years. See Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 2, preprinted from the *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1960.

jecture—that widowed mothers are less likely to work than are mothers in families broken for reasons other than death, despite the fact that fewer of the widows have children of preschool age. Unlike widowhood and orphanhood, loss of family income through separation, desertion, or divorce is not an insurable risk in terms of existing programs. Both widowed mothers and divorced or separated mothers are more likely to work than those in husband-wife households.

In March 1959, for example, the proportion of mothers under age 65 in the labor force, by marital status and age of children, was as follows:³

Children under age 18	Mothers under age 65		
	Married, husband present	Widowed	Divorced or married, husband absent
Any.....	28	53	59
Aged 6-17 only.....	40	59	71
Some under age 6.....	19	35	47

The differences are especially marked among the mothers of preschool children, for whom day care during the mother's absence is at the same time both more essential and more expensive to provide. Among mothers with children under age 6, the proportion working was one-third again as high for those divorced or otherwise separated from their husbands as for those widowed. Data are not available that show separately the divorced mothers, who may be more likely to receive some support from the father, and the other mothers with husband absent. The plight of families broken for reasons other than death, who are not generally covered by social insurance, is of particular concern since they often include very young children. Among all women with one or more children under age 18, half of those divorced or otherwise separated but only a fourth of those widowed had a child under age 6. Among the mothers with a husband present, 56 percent had a child of preschool age.

Because a considerable proportion of working mothers are employed only part of a year, it may well be that the number having no income from earnings or a public income-maintenance pro-

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, No. 7, reprinted from the *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1960, and unpublished data.

gram during the year 1959 was smaller than the 1 in 7 shown in table 3 for the month of December.

WIDOWS UNDER AGE 65 WITH NO CHILDREN

At the end of 1959, there were 2.8 million widows under age 65 with no children under age 18. Over half were relying on their own earnings, and better than a fourth were receiving benefits from social insurance and related programs. As nearly as can be estimated, about 1 in 5 was dependent entirely on other resources, such as assets, assistance from grown children or other relatives, or payments under other public programs for which no estimates have been included here. For example, a few probably were receiving unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation benefits. A small number were in public institutions, and some of the 450,000 recipients of aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled were undoubtedly childless widows under age 65.

The liberalization of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and the growing tendency for married women in recent years to work outside the home even before their children are grown have operated to reduce the economic disadvantage of widows under age 65 who no longer are responsible for youngsters, compared with those still engaged in raising a family. There are still substantial differences, however, between the two groups, both in the numbers receiving income support and the particular public program from which it emanates.

In contrast to the widows having young children, who were much more likely to receive benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance than under other public programs, those without children were most likely to receive benefits as the wives of deceased veterans. Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance is, however, fast catching up.

The number of widows under age 65 without young children receiving Veterans Administration payments in December 1959 was 395,000 or 1 in 7. About half as many women aged 62-64 were receiving widow's benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program.

To obtain the total number in this group with old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits there should be added to the 200,000 receiving widow's benefits an estimated 110,000 who receive benefits as retired (old-age) workers, about 15,000 receiving benefits as disabled workers, and 5,000 who receive benefits for the care of disabled orphans over age 18. The total number of these widows under age 65 receiving old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits then becomes an estimated 330,000, or 1 in 8.

The following figures indicate the estimated number and proportion of widows under age 65, without young children, who received support from various sources, including an estimate of the number receiving payments under State-local programs of general assistance.

Source of money income	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total.....	2,765	100
Employment or public income-maintenance programs.....	2,275	82
Employment.....	1,540	56
Social insurance and related programs.....	785	28
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.....	330	12
Veterans' compensation and pension programs.....	395	14
Railroad and government employees' retirement programs.....	95	3
General assistance.....	80	3
Support solely from other sources.....	490	18

It is obvious that, for the widows having no children even more than for those with young children, their own employment rather than any income-maintenance program was the most common source of support. More than half of these widows were working at the end of 1959, and it was the relatively rare woman who could count both on her own earnings and benefits from a public program. As might have been anticipated, however, because widows more often than other women no longer living with a husband are past the age of most favorable employment opportunities, they are less likely to be in the labor force. As of March 1959, about 59 percent of all childless widows under age 65 were reported in the labor force, compared with 68 percent of other ever-married women with no husband present. For married women under age 65, with husband present but no children under age 18, only 42 percent were reported in the labor force.

Notes and Brief Reports

Old-Age Benefits in Current-Payment Status, by State, December 31, 1959*

Old-age insurance benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program were being paid on December 31, 1959, to 7.5 million retired workers. The number of beneficiaries was about half a million higher than in February 1959, when the last comparable tabulation was made.

RISE IN AVERAGE BENEFIT

The average old-age benefit in December 1959 amounted to \$72.78—\$1.16 higher than the average in February 1959. The higher average resulted partly from the greater proportion of benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950 and the rise in the proportion of beneficiaries whose benefits were computed under the provision that permits up to 5 years of lowest earnings to be excluded in calculating the average monthly wage. The increase in 1959 in the maximum annual earnings—from \$4,200 to \$4,800—usable in computing the average monthly wage contributed only slightly to the higher average benefit payable at the end of 1959, but it will have more effect in subsequent years. The average old-age benefit amount went up each month, from \$71.62 in February to \$72.78 in December.

As shown in the accompanying table, about one-twelfth of all old-age beneficiaries were receiving monthly benefits of \$116.00–\$119.00; two-ninths, benefits in the \$90.00–\$115.90 range; one-third, benefits of \$60.00–\$89.90; and another one-third, less than \$60.00. Actuarially reduced benefits payable to women aged 62–64 at entitlement account for all benefits of \$26.40–\$32.90 and may occur in the other amount-of-benefit intervals.

\$33 BENEFIT GOING TO 814,000

The primary insurance amount is the amount payable to a retired worker aged 65 or over at

*Prepared by Gerald Hutchinson and Hammett Buchanan, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

entitlement and is the amount from which all other benefits are computed. About 1,033,000 retired workers receiving old-age benefits at the end of 1959 had qualified for a minimum primary insurance amount of \$33, but not all of them were receiving a monthly benefit of \$33. Almost 138,000 were women who were aged 62–64 at entitlement and whose old-age benefit had been actuarially reduced to an amount less than \$33. Some 83,000 persons—aged 65 or over at entitlement—were receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's secondary benefit or a wife's or husband's secondary benefit that was awarded, reinstated, or adjusted after September 13, 1956. For these persons, the reduced secondary benefit was combined with the old-age benefit, increasing the benefit amount payable to more than \$33. The remaining 812,000 beneficiaries with a primary insurance amount of \$33 were receiving a monthly benefit of that amount.

About 2,000 women aged 62–64 at entitlement were receiving an old-age benefit of \$33 that resulted from (1) actuarial reduction of a primary insurance amount greater than \$33 to exactly \$33, or (2) actuarial reduction of a primary insurance amount of \$33 or more to a smaller amount that was increased to exactly \$33 by dual entitlement to a secondary benefit. In all, about 814,000 retired workers were receiving monthly benefits of exactly \$33. As a proportion of all old-age beneficiaries, the number receiving exactly \$33 declined from 11.6 percent at the end of February 1959 to 10.8 percent in December 1959.

STATES RETAIN RANK IN SIZE OF BENEFIT

In December 1959, as in past years, old-age beneficiaries living in Connecticut were receiving the highest monthly benefits—an average of \$81.00—and those in Mississippi were receiving the lowest, \$55.17. The five States with highest average benefits and the three States with lowest average benefits were the same in December 1959 as in February 1959. The other States, in general, also retained the same relative positions in the ranking.

Monthly benefits ranging in amount from \$75.00 to \$119.00 were being paid at the end of December 1959 to more than 60 percent of the

Number and average monthly amount of old-age insurance benefits in current-payment status and percentage distribution by amount of benefit,¹ by State, December 31, 1959

State ² (ranked by size of average benefit)	Average old-age benefit	Number of old-age beneficiaries	Percent of old-age beneficiaries receiving—									
			Total	\$26.40- \$32.90 ³	\$33.00	\$33.10- \$44.90	\$45.00- \$59.90	\$60.00- \$74.90	\$75.00- \$89.90	\$90.00- \$104.90	\$105.00- \$115.90	\$116.00- \$119.00 ³
Total....	\$72.78	7,525,628	100.0	1.9	10.8	8.1	14.4	17.8	16.1	11.3	11.6	8.0
Connecticut.....	81.00	122,094	100.0	1.1	5.3	5.3	11.4	16.4	18.6	14.8	16.1	11.0
Michigan.....	80.43	313,734	100.0	1.3	7.5	6.2	12.4	14.6	14.6	11.3	18.0	14.1
New Jersey.....	79.43	276,709	100.0	1.4	6.4	5.9	12.0	16.9	17.2	13.9	15.5	10.8
Illinois.....	77.28	447,386	100.0	1.5	8.3	6.6	12.7	16.7	17.0	13.0	13.8	10.4
Pennsylvania.....	77.04	521,659	100.0	1.5	7.9	6.4	12.2	17.9	17.8	13.3	13.8	9.2
New York.....	77.03	827,974	100.0	1.3	7.4	6.5	12.9	18.3	18.0	13.1	13.0	9.5
Ohio.....	76.92	403,732	100.0	1.5	8.8	6.9	13.3	16.6	15.6	11.5	14.6	11.2
Massachusetts.....	75.95	279,581	100.0	1.3	6.7	6.3	13.3	20.4	19.6	13.3	11.7	7.4
Florida.....	74.93	252,603	100.0	2.0	9.8	7.5	13.5	16.4	15.8	11.6	14.3	9.1
Rhode Island.....	74.74	48,368	100.0	1.5	6.2	6.5	14.0	21.4	20.5	14.1	10.3	5.5
Washington.....	74.70	136,148	100.0	1.4	9.8	7.3	14.6	17.2	15.9	11.4	13.7	8.7
Arizona.....	74.44	38,058	100.0	1.8	10.8	7.5	13.8	16.3	15.6	11.6	13.1	9.5
Utah.....	74.37	26,397	100.0	1.7	10.6	7.3	13.3	17.2	16.5	12.4	12.5	8.5
Montana.....	73.88	30,776	100.0	1.3	11.5	7.5	14.2	17.7	15.0	11.2	11.6	10.0
Wisconsin.....	73.68	196,877	100.0	1.7	10.7	7.5	15.1	17.1	15.1	11.5	12.6	8.7
Indiana.....	73.63	218,729	100.0	1.7	10.8	7.9	14.2	17.0	15.7	12.0	12.2	8.5
California.....	73.58	626,227	100.0	1.7	9.7	7.8	15.3	17.6	16.1	11.0	12.3	8.5
Nevada.....	73.50	8,474	100.0	1.7	10.0	7.5	14.7	18.3	16.2	11.3	12.7	7.6
Delaware.....	73.40	17,160	100.0	2.0	9.5	7.7	14.1	19.3	16.1	11.6	11.5	8.2
Oregon.....	73.17	96,890	100.0	1.4	10.2	7.8	15.9	17.8	15.3	11.5	12.8	7.3
Alaska.....	72.55	2,826	100.0	1.8	10.8	8.3	15.4	17.7	14.3	11.4	13.3	7.0
Wyoming.....	71.51	11,866	100.0	1.7	11.4	8.0	14.7	18.8	17.4	11.1	10.8	6.1
Minnesota.....	71.41	158,869	100.0	1.8	11.9	8.2	15.1	18.4	15.8	11.1	10.7	7.0
Colorado.....	71.32	63,592	100.0	1.6	12.0	8.2	14.8	18.2	16.8	11.6	10.3	6.5
New Hampshire.....	71.23	35,880	100.0	1.4	9.5	8.2	15.2	21.2	18.7	12.3	8.8	4.7
Maryland.....	71.04	96,590	100.0	2.2	11.2	8.6	14.7	19.2	16.4	10.7	10.1	6.9
Iowa.....	70.84	145,079	100.0	1.7	11.7	8.5	15.1	19.2	16.0	12.4	9.5	5.9
North Dakota.....	70.79	26,235	100.0	1.6	12.1	8.4	15.5	19.1	15.7	12.0	8.5	7.1
Idaho.....	70.34	28,141	100.0	1.6	12.8	8.3	15.5	18.5	16.2	11.4	9.8	5.9
West Virginia.....	70.32	75,676	100.0	1.7	13.7	8.5	13.5	18.5	17.1	10.2	10.5	6.3
Missouri.....	70.27	213,962	100.0	1.9	11.6	9.0	15.8	18.8	16.2	10.7	9.4	6.6
District of Columbia.....	68.97	26,776	100.0	2.2	12.5	9.2	15.1	19.8	16.8	10.0	8.7	5.7
Nebraska.....	68.96	72,498	100.0	1.7	12.5	9.1	16.1	19.8	16.4	11.3	7.9	5.2
South Dakota.....	68.93	31,850	100.0	1.6	13.0	9.2	15.5	19.7	16.3	11.7	8.0	5.0
Hawaii.....	68.76	14,715	100.0	2.5	13.4	8.9	14.3	17.2	19.4	12.1	7.5	4.7
Kansas.....	68.56	102,891	100.0	1.8	12.9	9.7	16.7	18.8	15.3	10.8	8.4	5.6
Vermont.....	68.52	20,887	100.0	1.6	11.9	9.2	16.8	20.7	16.7	10.6	7.9	4.6
Maine.....	67.62	55,672	100.0	2.0	12.7	9.4	16.5	20.5	16.7	10.4	7.6	4.2
Oklahoma.....	66.75	87,878	100.0	2.5	14.9	10.3	16.3	18.5	14.8	9.0	7.9	5.8
New Mexico.....	66.35	18,601	100.0	2.2	16.8	10.0	16.4	17.6	13.5	9.3	8.8	5.4
Texas.....	65.56	269,104	100.0	3.0	15.4	10.7	16.9	18.4	14.1	8.4	7.6	5.5
Louisiana.....	64.83	73,890	100.0	3.2	16.5	10.8	16.7	18.3	13.7	8.0	7.3	5.5
Virginia.....	64.29	122,166	100.0	2.7	17.3	11.2	16.3	18.3	14.2	8.5	7.0	4.5
Kentucky.....	64.11	123,151	100.0	2.3	16.3	11.4	17.6	19.7	13.7	8.0	6.9	4.1
Alabama.....	62.08	95,203	100.0	3.4	19.8	12.0	16.0	18.0	12.8	7.5	6.2	4.3
Georgia.....	61.58	104,273	100.0	4.0	17.6	12.1	17.9	19.0	13.5	6.8	5.2	3.9
North Carolina.....	61.55	137,942	100.0	3.3	16.7	12.0	19.4	19.9	13.8	6.9	4.8	3.2
South Carolina.....	61.49	59,907	100.0	3.8	18.1	12.0	17.6	18.6	14.1	7.8	5.0	3.0
Tennessee.....	60.35	121,711	100.0	3.5	19.7	13.0	18.3	18.0	11.8	6.6	5.4	3.7
Arkansas.....	59.42	75,505	100.0	3.3	21.3	12.6	17.9	18.6	12.2	6.0	4.9	3.2
Mississippi.....	55.17	70,367	100.0	3.9	26.0	14.6	17.9	17.9	9.4	4.5	3.5	2.3
Virgin Islands.....	52.84	492	100.0	5.1	25.4	19.9	15.9	15.9	8.6	3.7	3.7	1.8
Puerto Rico.....	46.38	40,686	100.0	4.8	39.3	20.5	13.5	11.4	5.3	2.4	1.7	1.1
Foreign.....	74.90	51,121	100.0	.4	7.1	5.4	12.9	24.3	21.6	12.3	11.4	4.6

¹ For persons receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's secondary benefit or a wife's or husband's secondary benefit that was awarded, reinstated, or adjusted after Sept. 13, 1956, the amount of the reduced secondary benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit. Actuarially reduced benefits payable to women aged 62-64 at entitlement account for all the cases in the \$26.40-\$32.90 interval and may be represented in

the other amount-of-benefit intervals.

² Beneficiary's State of residence, based on the monthly benefit check address.

³ A benefit smaller than \$26.40 or larger than \$119 is possible under certain conditions that are expected to occur rarely.

Disability Insurance Benefits in Current-Payment Status, by State, December 31, 1959*

At the end of December 1959 there were 334,000 disabled workers aged 50-64 receiving dis-

*Prepared by Hammett Buchanan, Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

bility insurance benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. The number was a third greater than that in February 1959, the last date for which comparable State data are available. The disabled-worker beneficiaries have been classified by their State of residence in the accompanying table, which shows the average monthly benefit being paid as well as a percentage distribution of the beneficiaries by size of benefit.

In December 1959 the average disability insurance benefit amounted to \$89.00—89 cents more

than the average in February 1959. The higher average resulted chiefly from the rise in the proportion of benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950. The average benefit went up each month in the 10-month period.

About one-ninth of all disabled-worker beneficiaries were receiving monthly benefits of \$116, two-fifths were receiving benefits in the \$90-\$115 range, three-sevenths were receiving benefits of \$60-\$89, and 1 in 14 was receiving less than \$60. The minimum benefit of \$33 was being paid to 0.3 percent of all disabled-worker beneficiaries.

Number and average monthly amount of disability insurance benefits¹ in current-payment status and percentage distribution by amount of benefit, by State, December 31, 1959

State ² (ranked by size of average benefit)	Average disability benefit	Number of disability beneficiaries	Percent of disability beneficiaries receiving—								
			Total	\$33	\$34-44	\$45-59	\$60-74	\$75-89	\$90-104	\$105-115	\$116 ³
Total.....	\$89.00	334,443	100.0	0.3	1.1	5.8	18.5	24.0	19.5	20.1	10.7
Michigan.....	97.19	12,986	100.0	.1	.3	2.8	10.8	17.8	18.3	30.5	19.4
Alaska.....	94.48	111	100.0	0	0	2.8	26.2	22.4	30.9	9.3	
Arizona.....	93.69	2,889	100.0	(4)	.3	3.4	12.9	24.1	19.8	23.9	15.6
Ohio.....	93.26	17,977	100.0	.1	.5	4.0	14.2	21.4	20.3	24.9	14.6
California.....	93.07	24,953	100.0	.1	.3	3.6	14.5	22.6	20.1	25.2	13.6
Connecticut.....	92.84	4,729	100.0	.1	.2	3.3	14.4	23.4	22.8	23.5	12.3
New Jersey.....	92.76	11,789	100.0	.1	.5	3.6	15.6	21.8	20.8	23.3	14.5
Nevada.....	92.66	368	100.0	0	.3	4.5	16.0	21.6	19.4	24.2	14.0
Indiana.....	92.52	8,088	100.0	.2	.7	4.4	14.3	21.6	21.5	24.5	12.8
West Virginia.....	92.47	6,324	100.0	.2	.6	4.0	13.6	24.1	20.9	23.5	13.1
Wisconsin.....	92.46	6,182	100.0	.3	.7	4.5	15.6	20.2	20.4	23.6	14.7
Washington.....	92.25	4,940	100.0	.1	.4	3.5	15.2	23.3	21.1	26.8	9.6
Oregon.....	92.10	3,104	100.0	.1	.3	3.4	15.7	23.1	21.5	25.9	10.0
Pennsylvania.....	91.96	26,725	100.0	.1	.6	3.9	14.4	23.2	24.5	22.8	10.5
Utah.....	91.88	743	100.0	.1	.6	5.4	15.2	22.4	19.9	22.8	13.6
Illinois.....	91.63	18,237	100.0	.1	.6	4.7	16.6	21.8	20.2	22.7	13.3
Montana.....	90.74	931	100.0	.2	.9	5.2	18.5	22.8	16.4	22.8	13.2
Colorado.....	90.72	1,989	100.0	.1	.5	5.3	16.5	24.3	20.8	21.2	11.3
Wyoming.....	90.61	368	100.0	.8	.6	4.5	15.7	23.0	21.9	23.9	9.6
Florida.....	90.32	11,712	100.0	.2	1.1	6.0	17.0	21.8	18.0	22.7	13.2
Idaho.....	90.27	765	100.0	.1	.3	5.3	17.6	23.2	22.0	22.2	9.3
New York.....	89.94	35,089	100.0	.1	.6	5.0	18.3	24.7	19.4	20.1	11.8
Minnesota.....	89.26	3,723	100.0	.3	1.4	6.0	17.8	22.9	20.1	21.0	10.5
Delaware.....	89.13	765	100.0	.3	.9	5.3	20.4	23.3	18.8	18.0	13.0
Maryland.....	88.16	4,731	100.0	.3	1.0	7.0	18.7	24.7	18.6	19.5	10.2
Kansas.....	88.11	2,971	100.0	.5	1.6	6.5	18.1	24.2	20.2	19.8	9.1
Massachusetts.....	87.77	11,192	100.0	.1	.5	5.1	21.1	27.6	20.2	16.8	8.6
New Mexico.....	87.65	950	100.0	.2	1.5	7.0	18.6	25.0	19.3	19.4	9.0
Hawaii.....	87.43	715	100.0	.4	.6	5.1	16.9	31.7	24.0	16.0	5.3
Iowa.....	87.35	3,594	100.0	.3	1.2	6.4	20.2	24.6	21.0	18.9	7.4
Oklahoma.....	87.32	4,040	100.0	.5	1.1	7.3	20.1	23.3	20.1	18.3	9.3
Rhode Island.....	86.72	2,209	100.0	(4)	.6	5.7	21.2	29.0	21.4	16.1	6.0
New Hampshire.....	86.70	1,198	100.0	0	.9	4.8	20.9	30.6	21.1	15.2	6.5
Missouri.....	86.67	8,578	100.0	.3	1.4	7.5	20.9	24.6	18.7	17.9	8.7
Vermont.....	86.16	866	100.0	.5	.7	6.6	20.9	28.6	20.5	16.1	6.1
Kentucky.....	86.11	6,916	100.0	.4	1.8	7.5	20.3	25.6	19.5	17.1	7.8
Texas.....	85.35	13,974	100.0	.4	1.8	8.6	21.7	24.8	17.6	16.3	8.8
Nebraska.....	85.24	1,727	100.0	.6	1.9	8.0	19.7	27.1	20.8	15.6	6.3
South Dakota.....	84.40	597	100.0	.5	2.1	8.1	21.1	26.5	21.1	15.6	5.0
Virginia.....	84.06	7,839	100.0	.5	2.0	8.3	23.3	26.6	18.1	14.6	6.6
Maine.....	83.85	2,128	100.0	.2	2.0	7.9	22.0	29.2	20.1	14.3	4.3
District of Columbia.....	83.54	1,265	100.0	.2	.7	7.9	25.0	30.2	18.4	11.8	5.8
North Dakota.....	83.36	392	100.0	.5	1.3	10.6	24.7	23.0	19.0	13.2	7.7
Tennessee.....	83.32	6,871	100.0	.6	2.2	8.8	24.1	26.9	16.0	14.4	7.0
Alabama.....	82.88	7,120	100.0	.9	2.4	8.7	24.0	27.0	16.9	13.7	6.4
Louisiana.....	82.15	5,825	100.0	.9	2.7	10.3	25.6	24.2	15.6	13.4	7.3
Arkansas.....	80.90	3,841	100.0	.8	2.9	11.1	26.2	25.6	14.9	12.8	5.7
Georgia.....	79.22	8,605	100.0	.8	2.8	10.6	28.0	28.7	14.6	9.3	4.3
South Carolina.....	79.03	5,287	100.0	.9	2.2	10.7	28.5	30.7	16.0	8.0	3.0
North Carolina.....	78.96	10,051	100.0	.5	2.0	10.7	29.8	30.6	14.4	8.5	3.5
Mississippi.....	78.39	3,756	100.0	1.4	3.5	11.6	29.8	24.8	14.2	10.6	4.1
Virgin Islands.....	75.62	8	100.0	12.5	12.5	0	25.0	0	37.5	12.5	0
Puerto Rico.....	63.97	579	100.0	10.2	17.3	17.7	23.0	16.1	7.9	5.5	2.3
Foreign.....	93.79	1,131	100.0	.2	.3	1.6	11.5	25.9	23.9	24.6	12.0

¹ Payable to disabled workers aged 50-64.

² Beneficiary's State of residence, based on the monthly benefit check address.

³ A benefit larger than \$116 is possible under certain conditions that are expected to occur rarely.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

The proportion of beneficiaries receiving \$116 increased from 7.2 percent in February 1959 to 10.7 percent in December. During the same period the proportion receiving benefits of \$60-\$115 declined 4 percent, and the proportion receiving less than \$60 rose $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent.

Disability insurance beneficiaries living in Michigan were receiving the highest monthly benefits—an average of \$97.19—and those in Mississippi were receiving the lowest, \$78.39. The ranking of the States in December by size of average benefit is similar to that in February, with few States changing more than two positions. Benefits of \$90-\$116 were being paid to 68 percent of the disabled-worker beneficiaries in Michigan and to 29 percent in Mississippi. Only 14 percent of the beneficiaries in Michigan but 46 percent of those in Mississippi were receiving benefits of \$33-\$74.

Persons Receiving Payments From Public Programs for Long-Term Disability, December 1934-59*

The past quarter century has seen almost a five-fold increase in the number of persons receiving cash benefits or payments for long-term total disability under public income-maintenance programs. This increase has been at a much more rapid rate than the increase in the total number of persons aged 14-64 with long-term disabilities (of more than 6 months' duration) in the Nation's institutional and noninstitutional population. Consequently, as a proportion of the total, the number receiving benefits rose substantially, from 12 percent in December 1934 to 42 percent in December 1959, as shown in the accompanying table.

GROWTH OF PROGRAMS, 1934-49

Public programs providing a source of income to individuals with prolonged disabilities have expanded rapidly, especially since the end of World War II. In 1934, protection through public provisions was confined to workmen's compensation laws; to programs for veterans, the Armed

Forces, and civilian government employees; and, in about half the States, to special assistance programs for the blind. These programs provided cash payments for long-term total disability in December 1934 to about 230,000 persons, or a little more than one-tenth of the Nation's long-term disabled aged 14-64.

Except for the disability provisions in the Railroad Retirement Act and the provisions in the original Social Security Act for Federal grants for aid to the blind, no special public income-maintenance programs for persons with a protracted disability were introduced during the next 15 years. The number of beneficiaries under existing programs, however, had more than doubled by December 1949 and constituted almost one-fifth of the long-term disabled population. The primary reason was the rapid increase in the number of totally disabled persons receiving veterans' pensions or compensation (defined as those with disability ratings of 70 percent or more).

THE DECADE 1950-59

The 1950's saw added to the Social Security Act two new income-maintenance programs for persons with a long-term disability. The first, in 1950, was a program of Federal grants to the States for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. By December 1954 this program was next to the veterans' programs in size and was making payments to 220,000 of the more than 850,000 persons under age 65 receiving payments for extended disability.

The second program, enacted in 1956, provided for the payment of benefits under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance to severely disabled workers aged 50-64 and also to the adult disabled children (if the disability had started before they attained age 18) of deceased and retired workers. (Under the 1958 amendments, the disabled children of disabled workers were included.) Primarily as the result of this new program, the number of recipients of extended disability benefits rose by more than 400,000 from 1954 to 1959, to an unduplicated total of 1.3 million. They represented more than two-fifths of the estimated 3.1 million persons aged 14-64 in the Nation's institutional and noninstitutional population with prolonged disabilities.

*Prepared by Alfred M. Skolnik, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

THE PROGRAMS TODAY

In contrast to the situation in earlier years, the programs under the Social Security Act are now providing the major share of income maintenance for the severely disabled under age 65. In December 1959 there were 415,000 disability beneficiaries under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and 400,000 recipients of assistance under the Federal-State programs of aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The veterans' programs, which in previous years had been responsible for the largest group of disability beneficiaries, had 330,000 veterans under age 65 (with disability ratings of 70 percent or more) on its compensation and pension rolls in 1959—55,000 less than in 1954. The remaining programs showed a modest increase in the number of beneficiaries during the 5-year period, from 255,000 to 290,000.

About 10 percent of the beneficiaries in December 1959, or an estimated 145,000, were receiving payments from more than one type of public program. The number of beneficiaries receiving dual benefits has more than doubled since the passage of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance legislation providing basic disability insurance protection to the general population. Much of the overlap involves recipients of a veteran's pension or compensation.

The income-maintenance programs listed in the accompanying table do not include aid to dependent children and general assistance. In 1959 about 170,000 families were receiving aid to de-

pendent children as a result of the partial or total incapacity of a parent, and perhaps 125,000 persons with disabilities of varying severity were receiving relief through State and local general assistance programs. An unknown number of these recipients would be persons with long-term total disabilities.

The data in the table also exclude the State rehabilitation programs that provide for the maintenance of their disabled clients undergoing rehabilitation if they have no other adequate means of support. Nor do the data include programs that primarily furnish services rather than cash benefits to persons with extended disabilities—patients in mental, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals and in other institutions and homes providing long-term care.

"WOULD-BE" WORKERS

In assessing the amount of protection that persons with an extended disability are receiving through public programs, it might be well to note that some of the disabled have not been or would not be regularly attached to the labor market. It is estimated, for example, that of the 3.1 million persons aged 14–64 with prolonged disabilities on an average day in 1959, perhaps 2.3 million would have been in the labor force but for their disability. The others, if not disabled, would have been engaged in some activity other than gainful employment; they would be keeping house or attending school, for example, or be in

Estimated number of persons aged 14–64 in the United States receiving cash payments for long-term total disability¹ from public income-maintenance programs, December of selected years, 1934–59

[In thousands]

Source of cash payment	1934	1939	1944	1949	1954	1959
Long-term disabled aged 14–64, total number in population	2,000	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100
Long-term disabled aged 14–64, number receiving payments ²	230	290	285	490	865	1,290
Federal civilian and uniformed services retirement	30	40	50	80	110	135
State and local government retirement	5	10	15	20	30	35
Workmen's compensation	40	45	55	60	70	75
Veterans' compensation and pension programs ³	145	160	135	275	385	330
Railroad retirement		15	15	40	45	45
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:						
Worker disability						335
Childhood disability						80
Public assistance:						
Aid to the blind	20	40	40	50	55	60
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled					220	340
Percent of long-term disabled receiving payments	11.5	12.6	11.4	18.1	29.8	41.6

¹ Physical or mental disease or impairments that have for more than 6 months prevented persons from working or following their normal activities on a regular basis.

² Because some persons received payments from more than one source, the sum of the recipients of the individual programs is larger than the total.

³ Payments to veterans reported as having disability ratings of 70 percent or more.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

retirement status. These persons presumably are receiving support from the same income sources that existed before the onset of their disability—such as the earnings of spouses and other members of the family or pension plans, insurance policies, and other investments.

For some purposes, then, it is more meaningful to confine the analysis to would-be workers among the disabled who presumably are suffering a loss of earnings—actual or potential—because of an extended disability. Such an analysis, however, would also have to take into consideration the fact that not all the disability programs listed in the table are paying benefits as replacement for lost earnings. The public assistance programs and the childhood disability program under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, for example, are making payments unrelated to the question of the disabled person's past employment (though undoubtedly many of them are former or would-be workers).

If it is assumed that the proportion of would-be workers among public assistance recipients and childhood disability beneficiaries is the same as in the disabled population in general, then the total number of would-be workers receiving disability payments in December 1959 becomes 1,180,000 or about 51 percent of the estimated 2,300,000 would-be workers in the disabled population under age 65.

TECHNICAL NOTE

As used in this note, the term "long-term disabled" refers to persons who, because of some physical or mental disease or impairment, have for more than 6 months been unable to work or to follow other normal activities—such as keeping house or attending school—on a regular basis. Estimates of the total number of long-term disabled and of would-be workers in the population were projected from earlier estimates published in the June 1955 issue of the BULLETIN, using the same methodology.

The 1959 estimate presented here of the number of long-term disabled in the population—3.1 million aged 14–64—differs from the estimates derived from the National Health Survey, which show 1.3 million persons aged 15–64 with chronic conditions who were completely limited in their ability to carry on their major activity and 8.5

million who were partially limited in the amount or kind of major activity that they could pursue. The National Health Survey data exclude disabled persons in institutions—numbering perhaps more than 1 million—but include persons with chronic limitations of less than 6 months' duration.

Much of the variation in the estimates can be attributed to the fact that the definition of disability used in this note includes some of the persons classified in the National Health Survey as having a partial limitation of activity.

Recent Publications*

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Coordination of the National Effort for Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency: Government Responsibility*, by Bjarne Romnes. (Juvenile Delinquency: Facts/Facets, No. 7, 1960.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 17 pp. 15 cents.

Describes patterns of coordination at local, State, and Federal levels of government and discusses the impact of Federal child welfare grants in programming for delinquency control.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Current Training Needs in the Field of Juvenile Delinquency*, by Bernard Russell. (Juvenile Delinquency: Facts/Facets, No. 8, 1960.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 16 pp. 15 cents.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Directory of Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children*, compiled by George H. Weber. Washington: The Bureau, 1960. 66 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Home Play and Play Equipment*, by Adele Franklin. (Children's Bureau Publication No. 238, revised 1959.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 23 pp. 15 cents.

Designed to help parents meet the playtime needs of their children.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *How Effective Are Services for the Treatment of Delinquents?* by Paul Schreiber. (Juvenile Delinquency: Facts/Facets, No. 9, 1960.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 23 pp. 15 cents.

Considers the criteria of effectiveness—social adjustment, recidivism rates—and reviews selected studies and reports.

*Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

GENERAL

CIVIC, MIRIAM I. "Unemployment Insurance Solvency Outlook." *Conference Board Business Record*, Vol. 17, May 1960, pp. 18-21.

Reviews the 11 State systems designated in 1959 as "most likely to need loans . . . in the event of another recession within the next two or three years."

"Social Security in Czechoslovakia." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Mar. 1960, pp. 81-131. \$4 a year.

Details of the system.

"Social Security Protection for Members of Farmers' Cooperatives in Eastern Europe." *International Labour Review*, Vol. 81, Apr. 1960, pp. 319-334. 60 cents.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS. *Social Security Amendments of 1960*. (H. Rept. 1799, on H. R. 12580, 86th Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 336 pp.

Discussion of medical care for the aged, old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, maternal and child welfare programs, and unemployment insurance.

RETIREMENT AND OLD AGE

BROWN, ROBERT GUY. "Family Structure and Social Isolation of Older Persons." *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. 15, Apr. 1960, pp. 170-174. \$2.50.

Findings based on interviews with 260 older persons.

"The Evolution of State Pension Schemes in Great Britain." *International Labour Review*, Vol. 81, May 1960, pp. 456-479. 60 cents.

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(Continued on page 27)

Current Operating Statistics

TABLE 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-60
[In thousands; data corrected to July 11, 1960]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance									Unemployment insurance						
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits					Temporary disability benefits, Railroad Unemploy- ment Insurance Act ²	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legis- lation ¹¹	Rail- road Unem- ploy- ment Insur- ance Act ⁹			
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retire- ment Act	Civil Service Com- mission ³	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Monthly			Lump-sum ⁷								
						Social Security Act ⁴	Rail- road Retire- ment Act ⁵	Civil Service Com- mission ³	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration ⁴	Social Secu- rity Act	Other ⁸						
Number of beneficiaries																	
1959																	
May	9,910.3	498.5	333.0	2,923.7	3,157.4	240.7	139.2	(8)	65.6	15.6	20.2	1,588.1	12.7	42.9			
June	9,907.9	501.0	335.9	2,934.2	3,183.5	242.7	140.6	1,210.4	65.6	16.6	22.2	1,305.3	10.6	40.7			
July	10,083.1	504.4	338.2	2,943.3	3,205.1	242.0	137.6	(8)	58.5	14.5	24.8	1,192.4	10.5	40.9			
Aug.	10,165.9	508.6	340.6	2,950.1	3,220.9	242.8	138.7	(8)	68.5	13.6	31.1	1,170.6	10.0	74.1			
Sept.	10,236.2	514.0	342.9	2,954.5	3,249.9	243.5	139.7	1,225.5	68.8	14.1	34.8	1,162.9	8.2	85.5			
Oct.	10,303.1	518.2	345.3	2,962.9	3,273.0	243.9	140.7	(8)	65.5	15.6	33.0	1,111.9	4.1	96.0			
Nov.	10,353.5	521.9	347.6	2,968.0	3,290.8	245.3	141.6	(8)	57.2	13.3	32.2	1,354.9	3.9	90.3			
Dec.	10,392.2	522.8	349.9	2,972.1	3,311.7	245.9	142.5	1,221.7	62.2	15.3	36.1	1,626.2	4.2	83.4			
1960																	
Jan.	10,450.1	526.4	352.4	2,970.1	3,330.1	246.9	143.3	(8)	59.7	14.4	34.1	1,906.4	4.1	73.6			
Feb.	10,503.7	529.4	355.1	2,971.6	3,346.9	247.3	144.7	(8)	59.4	14.4	28.6	1,975.9	2.1	74.6			
Mar.	10,593.1	532.6	357.0	2,973.1	3,368.7	248.5	145.9	1,220.0	77.8	19.5	29.4	2,078.1	.1	73.0			
Apr.	10,665.2	534.5	359.5	2,980.5	3,392.5	249.4	147.3	(8)	72.8	17.2	25.2	1,881.0	—	48.6			
May	10,733.1	537.1	361.8	2,993.2	3,415.5	249.9	148.6	(8)	71.9	17.6	21.6	1,566.9	—	35.6			
Amount of benefits ¹²																	
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	-----	\$518,700	\$15,961			
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	-----	111,799	13,270	13,943	-----	344,321	14,537			
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	-----	111,193	15,005	14,342	-----	344,084	6,268			
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	-----	116,133	17,843	17,255	-----	79,643	917			
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	-----	144,302	22,034	19,238	-----	62,385	\$4,215			
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	667,830	99,651	1,772	-----	254,238	26,127	23,431	-----	445,866	126,630			
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	-----	333,640	27,851	30,610	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718			
1947	4,658,540	287,534	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	-----	382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	970,542			
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167			
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194			
1950	5,106,761	515,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653			
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,520	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234			
1952	6,285,237	1,530,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539			
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698			
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666			
1955	10,275,532	3,747,742	438,970	335,878	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672			
1956	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917			
1957	13,560,263	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,180,509	1,520,749	143,826	58,265	748,660	138,785	47,278	51,292	1,766,445	53,087			
1958	17,511,784	6,722,871	570,741	561,988	2,382,215	1,720,146	153,947	74,185	794,253	132,908	56,043	51,920	3,979,663	82,035			
1959	18,157,957	8,063,785	657,209	641,914	2,474,428	2,063,303	180,883	93,713	818,984	171,295	66,487	66,160	2,617,913	17,391			
1960																	
Jan.	1,553,357	676,353	57,285	56,295	207,037	175,535	15,843	8,312	68,629	12,558	5,406	5,709	247,448	361			
Feb.	1,569,036	681,263	57,966	57,039	206,229	176,804	15,896	8,403	68,589	12,573	5,188	4,512	260,671	178			
Mar.	1,628,260	688,615	58,424	57,226	208,979	178,366	15,995	8,552	68,740	16,412	7,129	5,217	301,217	14			
Apr.	1,579,025	694,260	58,666	57,801	209,335	180,028	16,096	8,628	69,061	15,256	6,297	3,909	249,214	10,414			
May	1,551,427	699,582	59,000	57,913	210,663	181,578	16,171	8,713	69,212	15,150	6,847	3,595	215,092	7,900			

¹ Under Social Security Act. (1) retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits and benefits (partly estimated) to children of old-age beneficiaries (including disabled children aged 18 or over, beginning Jan. 1957) and (2) disability benefits—beginning July 1957 to disabled workers aged 50-64 and, beginning Oct. 1958, to their dependent wives, husbands, and children (including disabled children aged 18 or over). Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes payments (partly estimated) to deceased workers' disabled children, aged 18 or over.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

⁶ Payments to veterans' widows, parents, and children; number, end of quarter. Number for March estimated; no data tabulated due to conversion to automatic data processing.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Under railroad retirement, Federal civil-service, and veterans' programs.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; includes payments to unemployed Federal workers from Jan. 1955 and to unemployed ex-servicemen from Nov. 1958, made by the States as agents of the Federal Government. Includes temporary unemployment compensation programs, June 1958-July 1959.

¹¹ From Sept. 1944 to July 1949, under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. From Oct. 1952 to Jan. 1960, under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans. Some payments were made in these programs after the expiration dates. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ Payments under Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and, under Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly benefit data, by month, are for benefits in current-payment status); under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified for Veterans Administration programs, except readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under State unemployment insurance laws, Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations from July 1949. Civil-service and railroad unemployment insurance data adjusted monthly; other data adjusted annually.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

TABLE 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1957–60
[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance				Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹		Federal civil-service contributions ²	Railroad retirement insurance contributions	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
	Retirement and survivor	Disability					
Fiscal year:							
1957–58 ⁶	\$7,266,985	\$926,403	\$1,259,041	\$575,282	\$1,500,397	\$335,880	\$99,891
1958–59 ⁶	7,565,086	894,985	1,515,852	525,369	1,675,286	324,020	102,014
11 months ended:							
May 1958	6,569,246	833,071	1,140,525	532,178	1,491,838	334,735	83,629
May 1959	6,978,746	828,687	1,392,313	479,728	1,664,358	323,075	83,258
May 1960	8,827,147	897,396	1,380,462	536,495	2,136,693	339,987	121,891
1959							
May	1,278,210	156,230	131,554	70,049	413,056	1,312	10,015
June ⁷	586,339	66,308	123,540	45,641	10,928	945	18,756
July	298,757	31,777	109,093	20,148	245,078	701	1,017
August	1,251,509	137,055	125,141	85,432	370,076	743	9,433
September	595,180	58,729	129,659	51,849	14,503	575	22,947
October	245,584	23,793	129,137	16,448	135,262	2,337	757
November	904,629	101,374	112,143	82,366	257,110	664	10,510
December	431,406	46,977	150,130	51,111	21,005	567	20,426
1960							
January	209,479	22,399	105,657	16,153	79,915	26,461	543
February	1,243,390	124,233	129,785	84,457	195,206	283,183	3,947
March	1,006,980	93,034	149,400	49,942	13,238	20,774	35,223
April	774,642	81,968	122,188	17,028	273,789	2,339	884
May	1,865,591	176,057	118,129	81,561	531,420	1,641	7,205

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance and, beginning January 1957, by disability insurance; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning December 1952 (January 1959 for disability insurance), adjusted for employee-tax refunds; excludes transfers (which began July 1959) from the railroad retirement account to the disability insurance trust fund under the financial interchange provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Represents employee and employing agency (Government) contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers railroad temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 3.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–60

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Transfers under financial interchange with railroad retirement account ³	Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²		Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ⁴	Invested in U. S. Government securities ⁵	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1937–May 1960 ⁶	\$72,277,032	\$5,881,207	-\$395,900	\$55,261,555	\$1,654,820	\$19,365,749	\$1,480,214	\$20,845,963
Fiscal year:								
1957–58 ⁶	7,286,985	557,274	—	7,874,932	165,604	21,764,189	1,048,411	22,812,600
1958–59 ⁶	7,565,086	540,279	-121,300	9,049,146	206,094	20,474,430	1,066,094	21,541,424
11 months ended:								
May 1958	6,569,246	339,367	—	7,163,763	159,963	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
May 1959	6,978,746	340,192	-121,300	8,225,266	186,842	20,539,768	1,058,362	21,598,130
May 1960	8,827,147	305,298	-274,600	9,370,085	183,221	19,365,749	1,480,214	20,845,963
1959								
May	1,278,210	10,835	—	826,599	17,332	20,539,768	1,058,362	21,598,130
June	886,339	200,087	—	823,880	19,252	20,474,430	1,066,094	21,541,424
July	298,757	-5,626	-274,600	821,009	18,039	19,793,830	927,018	20,720,848
August	1,251,509	15,299	—	833,235	18,362	20,006,417	1,039,642	21,136,060
September	595,180	13,923	—	838,850	25,569	19,924,675	956,068	20,880,743
October	245,584	18,189	—	841,472	17,733	19,367,605	917,707	20,285,312
November	904,629	3,812	—	841,260	18,168	19,163,905	1,170,420	20,334,325
December	431,406	210,232	—	843,797	-8,600	19,151,165	989,602	20,140,766
1960								
January	209,470	1,679	—	841,042	17,032	18,532,647	961,203	19,493,849
February	1,243,390	13,228	—	855,837	17,249	18,556,745	1,320,637	19,877,382
March	1,006,980	13,496	—	880,613	24,319	18,977,197	1,015,730	19,992,026
April	774,642	16,506	—	885,907	17,110	18,911,431	966,627	19,881,058
May	1,865,591	4,558	—	887,003	18,241	19,365,749	1,480,214	20,845,963
Disability insurance trust fund								
Cumulative, January 1957–May 1960 ⁶	\$3,055,994	\$75,684	\$21,400	\$990,383	\$66,501	\$1,989,492	\$106,702	\$2,006,194
Fiscal year:								
1957–58 ⁶	926,403	15,843	—	168,420	12,112	1,054,458	44,515	1,098,973
1958–59 ⁶	894,995	33,293	—	339,231	21,410	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
11 months ended:								
May 1958	833,071	7,387	—	149,245	2,734	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
May 1959	828,687	17,098	—	299,603	21,140	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
May 1960	897,396	25,184	21,400	482,733	31,674	1,989,492	106,702	2,096,194
1959								
May	159,230	640	—	33,696	270	1,542,014	82,000	1,624,014
June	66,308	16,196	—	39,628	270	1,606,874	59,747	1,666,621
July	31,777	674	21,400	42,299	280	1,629,234	48,659	1,677,893
August	137,058	855	—	41,539	280	1,698,111	75,872	1,773,983
September	58,729	262	—	40,607	280	1,741,061	50,427	1,792,088
October	23,763	616	—	44,016	268	1,725,458	46,755	1,772,213
November	101,374	829	—	44,323	268	1,745,558	84,269	1,829,824
December	46,977	19,377	—	41,921	29,050	1,793,379	31,828	1,826,206
1960								
January	22,399	116	—	43,973	250	1,746,032	57,467	1,803,499
February	124,233	880	—	42,942	250	1,787,282	98,138	1,885,420
March	93,034	342	—	47,386	260	1,871,496	59,664	1,931,160
April	81,968	245	—	47,479	248	1,906,121	59,524	1,965,645
May	176,057	988	—	46,248	248	1,989,492	106,702	2,096,194

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments). Beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952 for the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and January 1959 for the disability insurance trust fund, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² In addition to interest and profit on investment, includes annual interfund transfers of interest as follows: (1) Under the financial interchange, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account, 1954–57; to the railroad retirement account from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 1958 to date; and, beginning 1959, to the disability insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account. (2) On reimbursed administrative expenses, to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the disability insurance trust fund, 1958 to date (see footnote 4).

³ The purpose of the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, is to place the trust funds in the same position in which they would have been, had railroad employment always been covered under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system. Payments from the trust fund(s) to the railroad retirement account—beginning July

1958—are indicated by negative figures, payments to the trust fund(s) from the account—beginning June 1959—by positive figures. Footnote 2 indicates the treatment of interest transfers.

⁴ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes expenses for central office building construction. Since the January 1957 inception of the disability insurance trust fund, most administrative expenses are paid initially from old-age and survivors insurance trust fund with subsequent reimbursement (plus interest, see footnote 2) from the disability insurance trust fund for the allocated cost of disability insurance operations. The Treasury Department, however, is regularly reimbursed from the appropriate trust fund for its expenses as incurred.

⁵ Book value: Includes net unamortized premium and discount, accrued interest purchased, and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at the time of purchase.

⁶ Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.

TABLE 4.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of selected months, December 1948–May 1960, by type of benefit, and monthly benefits awarded, May 1960¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to July 6, 1960]

Item	Total			Old-age	Disability ²	Wife's or husband's			Child's ³			Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's				
	Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵			Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵	Total	OASI ⁴	DI ⁵							
	Number																	
In current-payment status at end of—																		
December:																		
1948.....	2,314,557	2,314,557	-----	1,047,985	-----	320,928	320,928	-----	581,265	581,265	-----	210,253	142,223	11,903				
1950.....	3,477,243	3,477,243	-----	1,770,984	-----	508,350	508,350	-----	699,703	699,703	-----	314,189	169,438	14,579				
1952.....	5,025,549	5,025,549	-----	2,643,932	-----	737,859	737,859	-----	938,751	938,751	-----	454,563	228,984	21,460				
1954.....	6,886,480	6,886,480	-----	3,775,134	-----	1,015,829	1,015,829	-----	1,160,770	1,160,770	-----	638,091	271,536	25,057				
1956.....	9,128,121	9,128,121	-----	5,112,430	-----	1,433,507	1,433,507	-----	1,340,995	1,340,995	-----	913,069	301,240	26,880				
November 1958.....	12,430,234	12,162,177	268,057	6,920,677	237,719	2,031,091	2,018,860	12,231	1,624,135	1,606,028	18,107	1,232,583	353,964	30,065				
1959																		
May.....	13,067,700	12,720,592	347,108	7,238,215	268,842	2,126,089	2,095,981	30,108	1,731,373	1,683,215	48,158	1,308,743	362,115	32,323				
June.....	13,181,380	12,820,164	361,216	7,295,640	275,164	2,141,761	2,108,534	33,227	1,747,656	1,694,831	52,825	1,321,979	366,498	32,682				
July.....	13,288,220	12,903,579	384,641	7,345,206	288,631	2,155,701	2,118,439	37,262	1,760,617	1,701,869	58,748	1,334,316	370,743	33,006				
August.....	13,385,770	12,995,845	399,925	7,399,152	297,611	2,165,313	2,129,492	39,824	1,774,396	1,711,903	62,493	1,347,802	374,119	33,377				
September.....	13,486,122	13,068,457	417,665	7,437,836	308,598	2,182,383	2,140,429	41,954	1,791,434	1,724,321	67,113	1,358,931	373,227	33,713				
October.....	13,576,095	13,143,808	432,287	7,476,908	317,888	2,194,307	2,150,548	43,759	1,808,125	1,737,485	70,640	1,370,848	374,041	33,978				
November.....	13,644,293	13,195,554	448,739	7,503,120	327,640	2,202,848	2,156,655	44,193	1,820,039	1,745,133	74,906	1,381,495	374,848	34,303				
December.....	13,703,918	13,243,564	460,354	7,525,628	334,443	2,208,017	2,160,103	47,914	1,831,548	1,753,851	77,997	1,393,587	376,145	34,550				
1960																		
January.....	13,780,137	13,311,982	468,155	7,556,323	339,273	2,216,932	2,168,060	48,872	1,840,090	1,760,080	80,010	1,406,302	376,552	34,665				
February.....	13,850,674	13,376,873	473,801	7,603,838	343,283	2,226,421	2,176,817	49,604	1,847,281	1,766,367	80,914	1,418,147	376,942	34,762				
March.....	13,961,809	13,465,340	496,469	7,656,332	357,134	2,241,077	2,188,236	52,841	1,861,972	1,775,478	86,494	1,432,060	378,348	34,886				
April.....	14,057,718	13,549,261	508,457	7,702,270	363,878	2,253,653	2,199,026	54,627	1,877,229	1,787,277	89,952	1,445,017	380,602	35,069				
May.....	14,148,567	13,635,468	513,099	7,752,618	365,558	2,265,762	2,210,630	55,132	1,889,211	1,796,802	92,409	1,457,644	382,462	35,312				
Awarded, May 1960.....	195,463	173,045	22,418	87,088	13,645	34,479	30,870	3,609	32,261	27,100	5,161	19,569	7,929	489				
Monthly amount																		
In current-payment status at end of—																		
December:																		
1948.....	\$45,872.5	\$45,872.5	-----	\$26,564.2	-----	\$4,307.3	\$4,307.3	-----	\$7,549.0	\$7,549.0	-----	\$4,331.0	\$2,958.6	\$162.2				
1950.....	126,856.5	126,856.5	-----	77,678.3	-----	11,994.9	11,994.9	-----	19,366.3	19,366.3	-----	11,481.3	5,800.8	534.9				
1952.....	205,179.0	205,179.0	-----	130,217.4	-----	19,178.4	19,178.4	-----	28,141.3	28,141.3	-----	18,482.9	8,272.7	887.0				
1954.....	339,342.0	339,342.0	-----	223,271.8	-----	32,270.6	32,270.6	-----	40,996.4	40,996.4	-----	29,525.7	12,088.9	1,188.6				
1956.....	482,592.9	482,592.9	-----	322,536.8	-----	48,325.6	48,325.6	-----	50,323.7	50,323.7	-----	45,780.0	14,262.2	1,364.8				
November 1958 ⁵	697,528.6	677,103.7	\$20,424.9	459,201.1	\$19,515.7	71,230.1	70,814.8	\$415.2	64,130.2	63,636.3	\$494.0	63,976.6	17,886.5	1,588.3				
1959																		
May.....	797,299.4	771,009.7	26,289.7	521,731.1	23,740.0	80,628.9	79,544.1	1,084.8	75,386.2	73,921.3	1,464.9	73,504.5	20,438.2	1,870.5				
June.....	805,545.3	778,404.0	27,141.2	526,700.8	24,324.3	81,295.2	80,096.0	1,199.2	76,209.0	74,591.3	1,617.7	74,359.1	20,760.4	1,896.4				
July.....	813,712.0	785,002.7	28,709.3	531,230.1	25,563.2	81,901.0	80,557.8	1,343.2	76,861.8	75,058.9	1,802.9	75,151.8	21,084.1	1,920.1				
August.....	822,047.0	792,297.0	29,750.0	536,130.0	26,389.5	82,531.6	81,094.8	1,436.7	77,660.6	75,736.9	1,923.7	76,029.1	21,359.2	1,947.1				
September.....	828,546.2	797,564.1	30,982.1	539,497.9	27,397.8	83,089.9	81,575.5	1,514.4	78,528.3	76,465.5	2,069.8	76,760.9	21,302.4	1,971.0				
October.....	835,317.0	803,301.7	32,015.3	543,120.9	28,251.0	83,623.2	82,044.2	1,579.1	79,418.2	77,230.3	2,185.2	77,543.1	21,368.9	1,991.6				
November.....	840,474.2	807,355.8	33,118.4	545,561.8	29,135.4	83,998.8	82,333.7	1,665.2	80,061.3	77,743.4	2,317.8	78,248.5	21,453.1	2,015.2				
December.....	845,144.3	811,237.3	33,907.0	547,749.1	29,765.3	84,254.2	82,526.8	1,727.3	80,715.6	78,301.2	2,414.4	79,047.4	21,579.2	2,033.6				
1960																		
January.....	851,890.9	817,429.6	34,461.3	552,068.6	30,215.7	84,759.5	82,997.1	1,762.4	81,279.7	78,796.5	2,483.2	79,884.8	21,639.2	2,043.5				
February.....	858,066.7	823,179.2	34,887.5	556,006.3	30,584.5	85,251.1	83,465.1	1,786.0	81,771.3	79,254.4	2,517.0	80,682.6	21,717.9	2,053.0				
March.....	866,981.5	830,499.3	36,482.2	561,081.5	31,882.8	85,944.7	84,036.9	1,907.8	82,535.6	79,843.7	2,691.6	81,611.6	21,861.0	2,065.2				
April.....	874,287.8	837,032.8	37,255.0	565,321.8	32,498.9	86,511.7	84,544.8	1,966.9	83,345.3	80,556.0	2,789.3	82,473.6	22,054.6	2,082.0				
May.....	881,160.6	843,667.9	37,492.7	569,820.3	32,648.0	87,059.0	85,076.9	1,982.1	84,008.3	81,145.7	2,862.6	83,312.3	22,210.7	2,102.0				
Awarded, May 1960.....	12,943.4	11,393.6	1,549.8	7,141.5	1,254.8	1,367.2	1,232.6	134.5	1,405.0	1,244.5	160.5	1,215.7	524.3	34.8				

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

² Benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) parts of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance trust fund to old-age insurance (retired-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers. Benefits under the disability insurance (DI) part of the program are payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disability insurance (disabled-worker) beneficiaries and their dependents.

³ Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50–64.

⁴ Includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of disabled, deceased, or retired workers—whose disability began before age 18.

⁵ To effect the benefit increases provided by the 1958 amendments, certain operations affecting statistical data on monthly benefits and lump sums awarded and monthly benefits in current-payment status were suspended for December 1958; the figures on benefits in current-payment status at the end of December 1958 are therefore not available.

TABLE 5.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Estimated number of employers¹ and workers and amount of earnings in covered employment for specified period, 1940–59²

¹Data corrected to May 31, 1960. Beginning 1951, annual data include self-employment; quarterly data exclude self-employment and, after 1954, agricultural labor. Beginning 1956, estimates are preliminary.

Year and quarter	Employers reporting wages (in thousands)	Workers with taxable earnings ³ during period (in thousands)	Taxable earnings ⁴		All workers in covered employment during period ⁵ (in thousands)	Total earnings in covered employment ⁶	
			Total (in millions)	Average per worker		Total (in millions)	Average per worker
1940	2,500	35,393	\$32,974	\$932	35,393	\$35,668	\$1,008
1941	2,646	40,976	41,848	1,021	40,976	45,463	1,110
1942	2,655	46,363	52,939	1,143	46,363	58,210	1,256
1943	2,394	47,656	62,423	1,310	47,656	66,633	1,462
1944	2,469	46,296	64,426	1,392	46,296	73,349	1,584
1945	2,614	46,392	62,945	1,357	46,392	71,560	1,543
1946	3,017	48,845	69,085	1,414	48,845	79,260	1,623
1947	3,246	48,908	78,372	1,602	48,908	92,449	1,890
1948	3,208	49,018	84,122	1,716	49,018	102,255	2,086
1949	3,316	46,796	81,808	1,748	46,796	99,989	2,137
1950	3,345	48,283	87,498	1,812	48,283	109,804	2,274
1951	4,440	58,120	120,968	2,081	58,120	148,000	2,550
1952	4,450	59,576	128,724	2,161	59,576	161,000	2,700
1953	4,350	60,839	136,003	2,235	60,839	173,000	2,840
1954	4,350	59,610	133,588	2,241	59,610	172,000	2,890
1955	5,050	65,203	157,772	2,420	65,203	195,000	2,990
1956	5,100	67,800	170,689	2,252	67,800	214,000	3,160
1957	5,100	71,000	181,421	2,550	71,000	231,000	3,250
1958	5,100	70,000	181,000	2,560	70,000	233,000	3,330
1959	5,200	73,000	199,000	2,730	73,000	250,000	3,420
1951							
January–March	3,552	43,908	30,336	691	43,908	31,000	710
April–June	3,658	45,483	30,603	675	45,718	33,000	720
July–September	3,635	45,693	27,815	609	46,778	33,000	710
October–December	3,638	41,846	22,702	543	46,107	35,000	760
1952							
January–March	3,595	45,145	33,159	734	45,145	34,000	750
April–June	3,690	46,659	32,627	699	46,903	35,000	750
July–September	3,663	46,772	29,166	624	48,082	36,000	750
October–December	3,640	42,630	24,067	565	47,697	39,000	820
1953							
January–March	3,590	46,951	36,382	775	46,951	37,000	790
April–June	3,662	48,220	35,963	746	48,497	39,000	800
July–September	3,654	47,637	30,864	648	49,187	39,000	790
October–December	3,652	41,353	22,824	552	48,046	41,000	850
1954							
January–March	3,620	45,984	35,813	779	45,984	37,000	800
April–June	3,726	46,790	35,084	750	47,115	38,000	810
July–September	3,715	46,250	30,058	650	47,972	38,000	810
October–December	3,768	40,292	22,598	561	46,984	41,000	870
1955							
January–March	3,830	46,699	38,053	815	46,699	39,000	840
April–June	3,951	48,660	38,776	797	48,888	41,000	840
July–September	3,948	49,259	35,621	723	50,509	43,000	850
October–December	3,985	44,847	28,054	626	50,120	46,000	820
1956							
January–March	3,976	49,333	43,031	872	49,333	44,000	890
April–June	4,055	50,940	42,547	835	51,234	45,000	880
July–September	4,052	50,735	36,811	726	52,373	46,000	880
October–December	4,063	45,182	28,958	641	51,533	49,000	950
1957							
January–March	4,010	52,800	47,662	903	52,800	49,000	930
April–June	4,153	54,400	46,364	852	54,700	50,000	910
July–September	4,060	53,600	39,462	736	55,600	51,000	920
October–December	4,065	46,500	28,884	621	54,300	52,000	960
1958							
January–March	3,997	52,000	47,283	7910	52,000	49,000	940
April–June	4,110	53,000	45,690	7860	53,500	50,000	930
July–September	4,090	53,000	39,300	740	55,000	51,000	930
October–December	4,100	47,000	29,200	7620	55,000	53,000	960
1959							
January–March	4,070	53,000	50,500	7950	53,000	52,000	980
April–June	4,160	55,000	51,200	7930	55,500	55,000	990
July–September	4,170	55,000	45,000	7820	57,000	56,000	980

¹ Annual data represent number of different employers filing returns for year; quarterly data, number of returns for quarter. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

² Excludes joint coverage under the railroad retirement and old-age, survivors, and disability insurance programs.

³ Represents reported workers with taxable earnings. Annual limit on taxable earnings was \$3,000 through 1950; for 1951–54 it was \$3,600; for 1955–58 it was \$4,200; beginning 1959 it is \$4,800.

⁴ Excludes earnings in excess of taxable limit.

⁵ Includes workers with earnings in excess of annual taxable limit. The difference between workers reported with taxable earnings and total in covered employment represents the number of wage and salary workers not reported because they had already earned the prevailing maximum annual taxable wages from an employer.

⁶ Includes earnings in excess of annual taxable limit. Because of program changes in 1951 and later, estimates beginning 1951 could not be made with the same accuracy possible for earlier periods.

⁷ Rounded to nearest \$10.

TABLE 6.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, May 1960¹

State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ³	
		Total ²	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated		
Total	\$534,092	1,162,439	417,294	7,538,784	2,786,619	6,571,604	\$204,883,455	1,493,546	6,023,633	\$32.24	1,681,655
Alabama	9,278	14,078	3,436	109,985	30,180	93,376	2,102,148	21,222	89,018	22.85	24,548
Alaska	1,099	1,187	211	14,301	2,384	12,394	436,930	2,817	11,899	35.66	2,463
Arizona	7,264	6,344	1,284	29,323	7,330	19,903	596,722	4,523	18,904	30.35	6,629
Arkansas	7,250	7,631	2,405	62,875	21,076	44,404	953,026	10,092	40,096	22.22	13,514
California	42,883	144,563	42,243	889,144	304,715	786,711	30,691,067	178,798	743,052	39.47	203,532
Colorado	9,959	5,518	840	34,142	9,310	29,734	1,078,205	6,758	26,899	37.46	7,520
Connecticut	8,803	19,560	8,182	132,824	62,207	120,805	4,141,014	27,456	115,286	35.04	30,734
Delaware	1,150	1,664	375	13,478	3,149	16,624	555,417	3,778	15,768	34.10	2,921
District of Columbia	4,542	2,323	721	18,700	6,198	15,488	405,275	3,520	15,147	26.32	4,171
Florida	17,474	24,815	8,283	114,975	36,771	79,689	2,161,091	18,111	75,348	27.69	27,258
Georgia	13,476	17,844	7,802	130,427	64,840	101,548	2,317,421	23,079	92,708	23.67	28,281
Hawaii	896	1,598	570	12,817	6,264	11,090	316,383	2,520	8,880	31.58	2,850
Idaho	4,000	2,327	456	16,527	3,610	13,475	470,972	3,063	12,655	35.48	3,437
Illinois	19,813	55,736	22,185	344,065	135,558	302,802	9,884,204	68,819	279,884	33.49	80,698
Indiana	7,718	28,473	8,285	153,077	58,992	124,822	3,611,167	28,369	113,523	29.99	33,522
Iowa	8,026	4,202	1,809	45,634	17,065	43,592	1,227,567	9,907	38,024	29.94	9,554
Kansas	8,301	5,977	1,206	49,108	13,307	48,293	1,623,717	10,976	45,219	34.29	10,793
Kentucky	4,991	12,270	3,092	118,657	32,966	85,326	2,308,006	19,392	80,694	28.26	26,244
Louisiana	6,769	14,753	2,276	128,552	21,716	109,925	3,217,140	24,983	103,063	29.95	26,414
Maine	2,701	7,453	4,132	72,671	39,366	60,942	1,216,709	13,850	55,371	20.15	14,800
Maryland	5,695	14,769	4,875	127,211	47,549	130,853	3,771,995	29,739	121,263	29.66	30,801
Massachusetts	14,468	45,853	26,096	303,771	146,715	274,169	9,014,760	62,311	226,852	35.92	68,414
Michigan	14,124	58,382	11,771	403,554	93,165	343,973	12,068,419	78,176	332,581	35.67	83,871
Minnesota	9,787	8,577	2,743	114,809	32,003	100,109	2,728,224	22,752	93,637	27.80	24,017
Mississippi	8,721	10,021	3,602	61,742	17,059	48,135	1,100,234	10,940	44,040	23.63	13,694
Missouri	8,285	30,086	13,890	161,588	55,527	122,922	3,201,148	27,937	104,389	28.41	35,809
Montana	3,351	3,047	635	32,820	13,578	29,540	794,856	6,714	29,540	26.58	5,793
Nebraska	5,933	1,555	739	17,516	8,392	16,644	474,033	3,783	15,594	29.39	3,535
Nevada	2,731	2,455	565	12,614	3,932	11,952	433,706	2,716	11,104	37.21	2,747
New Hampshire	1,594	4,402	2,573	31,207	18,108	23,314	556,216	5,299	20,261	25.20	6,549
New Jersey	12,367	47,417	23,471	343,519	182,664	326,424	10,272,182	74,187	288,696	32.42	77,054
New Mexico	4,099	3,399	461	23,094	4,995	23,393	661,740	5,317	21,904	28.94	5,456
New York	70,283	195,012	92,754	1,030,476	470,928	940,442	30,933,886	213,737	842,986	34.70	236,936
North Carolina	13,181	29,645	17,165	163,158	89,716	148,008	2,988,668	33,638	132,411	20.03	34,784
North Dakota	2,744	584	116	14,776	1,697	10,347	291,191	2,352	8,690	28.32	2,012
Ohio	21,261	60,103	12,796	403,601	111,991	350,655	13,976,674	79,694	331,763	40.63	91,301
Oklahoma	13,424	8,362	2,439	69,556	24,482	50,990	1,275,189	11,589	47,348	25.75	15,420
Oregon	5,775	13,121	2,411	67,265	21,328	56,905	1,988,056	12,933	52,028	34.25	14,889
Pennsylvania	24,325	118,048	37,274	743,331	252,713	673,542	19,404,629	153,078	607,159	30.13	167,013
Puerto Rico	3,270	756	249	11,422	4,114						
Rhode Island	2,161	8,911	5,256	51,694	28,708	46,761	1,263,653	10,628	41,872	28.32	11,519
South Carolina	6,399	7,838	3,309	51,759	24,154	41,263	887,242	9,378	38,102	22.03	11,668
South Dakota	2,833	468	192	4,540	1,607	4,081	109,543	928	3,638	27.99	895
Tennessee	11,104	15,017	6,102	148,687	59,214	124,391	2,600,629	28,271	114,323	22.15	32,907
Texas	46,993	31,301	8,342	219,209	66,438	195,067	4,592,978	44,333	183,503	23.97	48,525
Utah	3,852	2,634	758	18,532	7,252	14,618	448,016	3,322	13,231	31.68	3,904
Vermont	1,266	1,690	884	12,700	6,038	11,419	292,317	2,595	10,395	26.71	2,041
Virgin Islands	314	1	0	0	8						
Virginia	7,618	11,339	5,313	74,281	30,804	55,896	1,244,263	12,704	51,951	22.97	16,503
Washington	7,114	22,786	5,681	124,261	41,139	109,129	3,481,177	24,802	102,501	32.45	27,698
West Virginia	2,446	11,437	1,124	96,843	15,251	76,291	1,649,361	17,339	71,697	21.93	22,045
Wisconsin	8,512	14,195	3,648	98,299	26,049	79,385	2,849,349	18,042	71,090	36.52	21,731
Wyoming	1,625	912	177	9,650	2,305	10,043	314,940	2,283	7,646	38.07	1,648

¹ Excludes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government; not comparable, therefore, with data previously published in the *Bulletin* for April 1955-June 1959.

² Excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁵ Includes 44 placements made in Guam, not shown separately.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

TABLE 7.—*Public assistance in the United States, by month, May 1959–May 1960*¹

(Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) ⁴											
			Recipients																					
			Families	Total ³																				
Number of recipients																								
1959																								
May ⁵	2,427,898	781,114	2,942,741	2,255,628	109,538	337,495	412,000	-----	-0.1	(*)	(*)	+0.8	-8.3											
June ⁷	2,419,885	777,632	2,929,986	2,246,965	109,445	339,214	387,000	-----	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	+5	-6.1											
July	2,413,938	772,222	2,911,086	2,233,672	109,443	341,355	370,000	-----	-0.2	-0.6	(*)	+6	-4.5											
August	2,407,910	771,156	2,910,596	2,235,272	109,325	342,616	380,000	-----	-0.2	(*)	-1	+4	+2.8											
September	2,404,265	771,931	2,917,419	2,241,727	109,291	344,477	393,000	-----	-0.2	+2	(*)	+5	+3.3											
October	2,401,104	771,432	2,918,520	2,244,305	109,142	346,832	403,000	-----	-0.1	(*)	-1	+7	+2.6											
November	2,397,929	773,088	2,926,323	2,251,386	109,098	348,206	413,000	-----	-0.1	+3	(*)	+4	+2.5											
December	2,394,125	778,832	2,953,135	2,272,096	109,057	350,325	399,000	-----	-0.2	+9	(*)	+6	-3.3											
1960																								
January	2,387,468	781,378	2,964,814	2,281,957	108,883	352,052	413,000	-----	-0.3	+4	-2	+5	+3.4											
February	2,378,198	785,239	2,981,045	2,294,964	108,644	353,441	423,000	-----	-0.4	+5	-2	+4	+2.4											
March	2,372,716	792,810	3,012,803	2,319,827	108,223	356,140	436,000	-----	-0.2	+1.1	-4	+8	+3.1											
April	2,365,461	796,361	3,027,984	2,332,154	107,787	358,299	410,000	-----	-0.3	+5	-4	+6	-5.9											
May	2,361,373	796,831	3,031,377	2,335,483	107,814	360,561	384,000	-----	-0.2	+1	(*)	+6	-6.4											
Amount of assistance																								
1959																								
May ⁵	\$307,265,000	\$157,332,423	\$84,732,412	\$7,578,135	\$21,632,321	\$27,731,000	-----	-0.7	+0.4	+0.5	+0.7	+2.0	-9.9											
June ⁷	303,051,000	156,713,320	83,161,976	7,556,409	21,496,002	25,465,000	-----	-1.4	-4	-1.6	-1	+2	-8.2											
July	299,884,000	155,561,621	82,658,813	7,563,706	21,586,726	24,673,000	-----	-1.1	-7	-6	+1	+4	-3.1											
August	300,728,000	155,474,907	82,469,933	7,554,696	21,686,592	25,719,000	-----	+3	-1	-2	-1	+5	+4.2											
September	304,707,000	155,909,481	83,445,777	7,541,305	21,945,382	27,345,000	-----	+1.3	+3	+1.2	-2	+1.2	+6.3											
October	307,959,000	157,581,948	83,768,710	7,535,895	22,237,528	28,599,000	-----	+1.1	+1.1	+4	-1	+1.3	+4.6											
November	308,636,000	157,126,976	84,187,394	7,547,728	22,265,642	28,737,000	-----	+2	-3	+5	+2	+1	+5.5											
December	309,885,000	157,869,195	85,086,971	7,774,967	22,644,000	27,735,000	-----	+4	+3	+1.8	+3.0	+1.7	-3.5											
1960																								
January	312,162,000	159,086,747	86,099,591	7,869,173	22,681,074	28,195,000	-----	+7	+0	+5	+1.2	+2	+1.7											
February	314,333,000	159,283,502	86,626,658	7,807,443	22,827,594	29,135,000	-----	+7	+1	+6	-8	+6	+3.3											
March	319,383,000	160,462,093	88,149,195	7,829,715	23,266,858	30,566,000	-----	+1.6	+7	+1.8	+3	+1.9	+4.9											
April	318,024,000	161,108,732	88,486,902	7,806,143	23,483,433	28,326,000	-----	-4	+4	+4	-3	+9	-7.3											
May	315,127,000	160,539,457	88,326,918	7,813,241	23,592,280	25,830,000	-----	-9	-4	-2	+1	+5	-8.8											

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.⁴ Excludes Idaho; data not available.⁵ Except for general assistance, data included for Illinois partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments. Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois.⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁷ Percentage changes for the special types of public assistance based on data excluding Illinois (data not comparable, see footnote 5).⁸ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 20)

BRIELAND, DONALD. *An Experimental Study of the Selection of Adoptive Parents at Intake*. New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1960. 112 pp. \$2.COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. *Focus on Children and Youth. Report . . . for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth*. Washington: Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, Inc., 1960. 355 pp. \$1.50.

Considers the major areas of importance for children and youth—their health, social, economic, and legal welfare, education, intergroup relations, employment and training, and recreation and leisure. Discusses children with special problems—those in minority groups and migrant families, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, the emotionally disturbed, and the delinquent.

GEERTSMA, ROBERT H. "Group Therapy with Juvenile Probationers and Their Parents." *Federal Probation*, Vol. 24, Mar. 1960, pp. 46-52. Free.

Observations and conclusions drawn from a 14-month pilot study.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH. *The States Report on Children and Youth*. Washington: The Conference, 1960. 232 pp. \$1.50.

A summary of the reports and supplementary materials, submitted by State committees, that survey progress since the 1950 Conference, consider current concerns and needs, and make proposals for the future.

HAIR, S. P. "Delinquency Thrives on Community Indifference." *Federal Probation*, Vol. 24, Mar. 1960, pp. 28-30. Free.MAYO, LEONARD W. "New Values and Perspectives in Child Welfare." *Child Welfare*, Vol. 39, May 1960, pp. 1-5. 45 cents.POLK, MARY. "Helping Children in Foster Care to Cope with Separation from Parents." *Child Welfare*, Vol. 39, June 1960, pp. 12-17. 45 cents.

Experiences of child-placement workers.

TABLE 8.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1960¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total.....	\$24,870,587	\$5,144,850	\$657,314	\$4,125,212	\$9,025,000
Alabama.....	502	635	—	87	1
Alaska.....	—	—	—	(*)	* 45,500
Arkansas.....	356,261	17,629	10,032	50,418	—
California.....	2,432,792	1,009,245	128,862	162,914	76,607
Colorado.....	1,010,517	39,723	2,485	13,210	135,154
Connecticut.....	275,169	162,785	6,740	80,712	(*)
Delaware.....	—	—	1,158	—	—
District of Columbia.....	24,623	1,125	6	12,615	501
Florida.....	473,429	37,073	11,222	77,645	—
Hawaii.....	10,972	24,256	481	8,584	—
Idaho.....	59,391	—	571	4,559	—
Illinois.....	2,217,000	535,170	66,308	424,902	* 925,710
Indiana.....	527,982	142,415	28,078	(*)	* 291,212
Iowa.....	253,245	74,144	10,218	—	* 261,780
Kansas.....	357,903	84,529	6,260	63,291	70,734
Louisiana.....	254,723	16,528	4,475	54,558	5,855
Maine.....	164,598	29,030	2,640	21,160	69,985
Maryland.....	49,250	80,386	1,121	12,834	—
Massachusetts.....	3,367,560	209,778	14,202	621,579	170,452
Michigan.....	423,366	86,578	12,271	29,860	208,000
Minnesota.....	1,805,544	227,923	36,118	9,455	499,759
Missouri.....	56,566	11,061	—	8,702	3,370
Montana.....	862	—	30	340	* 205,634
Nebraska.....	349,344	12,417	27,144	39,576	* 22,816
Nevada.....	15,660	—	1,104	(*)	* 160,876
New Hampshire.....	84,208	17,193	3,708	14,097	(*)
New Jersey.....	662,516	—	286	135,510	190,385
New Mexico.....	92,040	61,360	1,704	19,054	17,649
New York.....	2,911,584	1,173,356	104,739	1,103,627	249,557
North Carolina.....	71,496	36,425	9,708	39,517	* 271,595
North Dakota.....	237,121	32,250	1,428	40,433	* 22,894
Ohio.....	1,014,823	755	25,517	103,193	* 1,651,871
Oklahoma.....	1,077,552	6,358	22,404	110,951	(*)
Oregon.....	480,085	36,893	3,179	103,763	57,819
Pennsylvania.....	191,527	308,481	52,827	104,264	86,555
Rhode Island.....	94,010	77,040	976	42,870	* 66,118
South Carolina.....	120,840	29,744	3,047	33,698	13,302
South Dakota.....	—	—	—	—	* 122,235
Tennessee.....	120,679	31,132	835	12,637	—
Utah.....	47,250	50,612	985	11,555	821
Vermont.....	64,480	—	518	7,071	—
Virgin Islands.....	278	133	4	107	155
Virginia.....	120,409	—	5,270	34,517	* 14,408
Washington.....	1,314,024	171,184	15,089	188,459	141,428
West Virginia.....	95,829	101,352	2,033	29,129	* 7,924
Wisconsin.....	1,554,318	201,759	31,265	198,238	279,886
Wyoming.....	34,479	6,393	271	5,512	41,709

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and

reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

SCHWITZGEBEL, RALPH. "A New Approach to Understanding Delinquency." *Federal Probation*, Vol. 24, Mar. 1960, pp. 31-35. Free.

How Harvard University's department of social relations "hires" delinquents in order to help them in their rehabilitation.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS. INTERSTATE CLEARING HOUSE ON MENTAL HEALTH. *State Organization and Finance in the Field of Mental Health Research: A State by State Survey*. Chicago: The Council, 1959. 35 pp. Processed. \$1.50.

JOINT COUNCIL TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH CARE OF THE AGED. *First National Conference . . . Proceedings*, Washington, D.C., June 12-13, 1959. Chicago: The Joint Council, 1959. 180 pp. Single copies free.

SHAFFER, HELEN B. "Medical Aid to the Aged." *Editorial Research Reports*, Vol. 1, Apr. 20, 1960, entire issue. \$1.

Considers the rise of medical aid to the aged as a political issue, proposals for its financing, and present health insurance for the elderly.

"Symposium on the Mental Health of Aging People." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Vol. 8, May 1960, pp. 327-377. \$1.25.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING. *Health Needs of the Aged and Aging. Hearings, 86th Congress, 2d Session*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1960. 370 pp.

Testimony by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, pp. 116-148.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE.

TABLE 9.—Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, May 1960¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴
All States.....	\$67.99	\$58.12	\$10.53	\$29.14	\$27.51	\$1.70	\$72.47	\$66.74	\$6.10	\$65.43	\$54.72	\$11.44
Alabama.....	53.11	53.11	(4)	9.40	0.39	.01	38.88	38.88	—	35.92	35.92	.01
Alaska.....	64.68	64.68	—	32.45	32.45	—	71.65	71.65	—	(4)	(4)	(4)
Arizona.....	61.66	61.66	—	30.32	30.32	—	71.94	71.94	—	(4)	(4)	(4)
Arkansas.....	52.99	46.59	6.43	15.98	15.40	.59	56.74	51.79	4.95	38.62	31.60	7.06
California.....	90.28	81.32	9.52	46.05	42.42	3.78	107.77	99.26	9.38	95.00	80.05	18.31
Colorado.....	102.66	82.81	19.85	33.52	32.13	1.39	79.99	71.45	8.54	68.63	66.28	2.35
Connecticut.....	109.42	91.95	19.08	46.83	40.94	6.46	106.02	84.68	22.77	126.54	91.18	37.30
Delaware.....	49.78	49.78	—	23.24	23.24	—	71.03	66.45	4.58	66.48	66.48	—
District of Columbia.....	64.73	59.30	7.96	33.60	33.54	.06	69.00	68.98	.03	75.37	72.37	4.58
Florida.....	56.82	50.36	6.81	16.67	16.28	.40	61.35	57.24	4.43	63.95	56.29	8.52
Georgia.....	47.30	47.30	—	23.68	23.68	—	52.45	52.45	—	51.85	51.85	—
Guam.....	25.60	25.60	—	12.14	12.14	—	(4)	(4)	—	(4)	(4)	—
Hawaii.....	63.38	55.80	7.58	33.41	30.86	2.54	68.58	62.34	6.25	77.45	69.17	8.28
Idaho.....	68.58	60.51	8.12	40.56	40.56	—	72.12	68.70	3.42	72.14	67.81	4.39
Illinois.....	73.74	46.81	30.12	39.03	35.51	3.62	82.20	62.03	22.04	82.45	61.27	23.12
Indiana.....	62.49	44.80	19.03	27.91	25.07	3.35	73.98	59.89	15.29	(4)	(4)	(4)
Iowa.....	81.11	75.05	7.38	37.59	35.93	2.19	97.45	91.65	7.15	81.27	81.27	—
Kansas.....	80.30	68.51	12.57	36.49	33.17	3.58	83.13	73.41	10.45	85.52	71.56	14.96
Kentucky.....	46.07	46.07	—	21.54	—	—	44.56	44.56	—	45.69	45.69	—
Louisiana.....	71.64	69.65	2.04	23.99	23.85	.16	81.35	79.87	1.66	56.21	53.09	3.34
Maine.....	67.71	53.73	14.00	27.51	26.09	1.42	64.48	58.48	6.00	68.51	58.51	10.00
Maryland.....	61.51	56.27	5.23	29.35	27.14	2.22	65.01	62.53	2.48	65.43	63.37	2.06
Massachusetts.....	100.36	58.81	42.58	45.27	41.30	4.28	115.58	111.00	6.58	122.02	65.77	60.26
Michigan.....	72.45	65.55	6.90	36.52	35.61	.91	79.62	72.69	6.92	85.64	79.27	6.37
Minnesota.....	91.49	54.34	38.55	46.12	39.95	6.58	101.51	69.01	34.14	61.46	58.70	3.94
Mississippi.....	29.77	29.77	—	10.61	10.61	—	38.52	38.52	—	30.30	30.30	—
Missouri.....	59.87	59.42	.49	24.17	24.06	.11	65.00	65.00	—	61.97	61.49	.57
Montana.....	63.67	63.55	.13	32.55	32.55	—	70.29	70.20	.08	71.78	71.52	.26
Nebraska.....	70.57	47.71	23.31	30.10	29.05	1.14	86.93	55.42	32.24	72.06	50.45	21.95
Nevada.....	71.10	65.11	5.99	26.80	26.86	—	96.53	90.56	5.97	(4)	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire.....	77.42	60.08	17.35	41.95	37.66	4.30	81.08	66.00	15.07	94.33	61.54	32.94
New Jersey.....	89.90	61.34	35.04	46.17	46.17	—	85.35	85.32	.31	94.09	76.73	20.20
New Mexico.....	68.35	59.80	8.55	31.66	29.60	2.07	62.90	58.41	4.48	66.41	58.66	7.74
New York.....	107.95	76.27	35.35	42.31	38.21	4.43	110.30	85.74	26.77	104.33	74.77	32.60
North Carolina.....	40.75	39.27	1.48	19.50	19.16	.34	54.56	52.79	1.92	46.34	44.22	2.12
North Dakota.....	87.62	58.09	32.61	39.61	35.67	4.64	76.45	62.07	15.03	92.86	62.15	34.77
Ohio.....	74.89	64.87	11.38	29.75	29.75	.01	69.42	62.31	7.23	69.63	61.20	8.64
Oklahoma.....	79.57	67.54	12.03	31.65	31.55	.10	97.90	85.88	12.03	89.02	77.07	11.95
Oregon.....	79.55	53.05	28.34	39.37	38.19	1.71	83.72	72.39	11.86	87.76	68.69	21.05
Pennsylvania.....	68.14	64.30	3.83	31.43	29.81	1.62	74.11	71.12	2.99	60.88	54.85	6.03
Puerto Rico.....	8.23	8.23	—	3.89	3.89	—	8.22	8.22	—	8.73	8.73	—
Rhode Island.....	78.22	64.24	14.00	35.88	31.13	4.75	74.37	66.37	8.00	84.15	69.20	15.00
South Carolina.....	41.58	37.89	3.74	14.74	13.97	.78	44.00	42.26	1.79	45.38	41.12	4.33
South Dakota.....	61.34	61.34	—	30.27	—	—	60.52	60.52	—	63.64	63.64	—
Tennessee.....	43.42	41.22	2.20	18.83	18.46	.38	46.51	46.21	.30	45.90	44.50	1.40
Texas.....	52.93	52.93	—	17.13	17.13	—	58.28	58.28	—	54.36	54.36	—
Utah.....	72.72	66.73	5.99	38.82	34.81	4.01	75.96	71.04	4.92	77.42	72.47	4.95
Vermont.....	62.81	51.30	11.52	30.41	30.41	—	61.44	57.72	5.72	64.40	56.50	7.90
Virgin Islands.....	23.93	23.43	.50	13.94	13.79	.14	(4)	(4)	—	26.58	25.58	1.00
Virginia.....	44.09	37.98	8.26	20.83	20.83	—	53.55	50.42	4.27	49.76	45.63	5.55
Washington.....	83.67	60.33	26.80	45.65	41.44	4.27	92.07	73.46	20.84	93.55	69.22	27.69
West Virginia.....	39.06	34.14	4.92	24.42	23.16	1.26	40.69	38.70	1.99	41.63	37.69	3.94
Wisconsin.....	83.28	41.71	44.12	44.59	39.69	5.78	84.34	83.97	32.03	106.27	44.63	64.36
Wyoming.....	72.37	61.98	10.54	36.55	34.13	2.42	67.70	63.66	4.04	72.96	62.93	10.26

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving money payments.

⁴ Less than 1 cent.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.

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WRIGHT, BEATRICE A. *Physical Disability—A Psycho-*

logical Approach. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960. 408 pp. \$6.

Analyzes some problems arising from the social and personal evaluation of a disability and considers how the disabled person may be encouraged to meet the challenge imposed by disability.

TABLE 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1960¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1960 in—		May 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,361,373	\$160,539,487	\$67.99	-0.2	-0.4	-2.6	+2.1
Ala.	98,893	5,252,155	53.11	+.2	(*)	-2.8	+18.1
Alaska	1,435	592,820	64.68	-.6	-.1	-2.9	+4.2
Ariz.	13,940	859,527	61.66	+.1	(*)	+.6	+8.8
Ark.	55,382	2,934,579	52.99	+.2	-1.4	-1.5	+7.9
Calif.	255,506	23,067,419	90.28	(*)	-.7	-2.6	+4.5
Colo. ³	50,907	5,226,287	102.66	-.2	+.2	-2.2	+2.1
Conn.	14,425	1,578,325	109.42	-2.2	-8.3	-3.8	-6.5
Del.	1,306	65,018	49.78	-.9	-.6	-9.9	-8.5
D. C.	3,094	200,276	64.73	-.5	-.3	-4.7	+10.6
Fla.	60,522	3,950,172	56.82	-.1	-1.0	-.8	+5.4
Ga.	96,498	4,563,970	47.30	-.1	-1.1	-1.7	-2.1
Guam	67	1,715	25.60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii	1,447	91,713	63.38	-.5	(*)	-3.3	+5.8
Idaho	7,311	501,488	68.58	-.1	+.8	-3.6	+3.2
Ill.	73,610	5,427,967	73.74	-.5	-.7	(*)	(*)
Ind.	27,749	1,734,093	62.49	-.3	+.5	-6.2	-1.3
Iowa	34,331	2,784,754	81.11	-.2	+1.5	-4.7	+7.6
Kans.	28,475	2,286,641	80.30	-.4	-.3	-4.2	-.5
Ky.	56,362	2,596,859	46.07	-.1	-.2	-1.6	+4.6
La.	124,851	8,943,942	71.64	+.2	+.1	+.2	+8.5
Maine	11,757	796,116	67.71	-.3	-.3	-1.0	+3.1
Md.	9,409	578,730	61.51	-.1	+.5	-2.8	+.9
Mass.	79,096	7,937,793	100.36	-.4	-3.1	-4.2	-3.2
Mich.	61,394	4,447,698	72.45	-.5	-.3	-5.6	-4.0
Minn.	46,833	4,284,525	91.49	-.5	+1.8	-3.4	+4.5
Miss.	79,862	2,377,331	29.77	-.2	-.2	-1.1	-1.4
Mo.	115,937	6,940,599	59.87	-.1	+.1	-3.2	+3.8
Mont.	6,888	438,585	63.67	-1.0	-1.3	-6.8	-6.4
Nebr.	14,089	1,057,761	70.57	-.5	-.1	-5.0	-2.0
Nev.	2,616	185,987	71.10	-.3	+.2	+.4	+5.1
N. H.	4,854	375,774	77.42	-.2	-.7	-4.9	+3.6
N. J.	18,905	1,699,496	89.90	+.3	+.4	-1.1	+1.3
N. Mex.	10,770	736,087	68.35	+.4	+.4	+2.4	+10.8
N. Y.	82,374	8,892,133	107.95	-.4	+.1	-4.2	-.6
N. C.	48,308	1,968,691	40.75	-.3	+.1	-4.0	-3.4
N. Dak.	7,271	637,095	87.62	-.6	-3.4	-2.4	+2.6
Ohio	89,199	6,680,289	74.89	+.2	+.5	-1.2	+12.2
Oklahoma	89,605	7,129,621	79.57	-.1	-.5	-2.4	+1.6
Oreg.	16,939	1,347,463	79.55	-.8	-1.4	-5.7	-5.4
Pa.	49,945	3,403,166	68.14	-.1	-.3	+.1	+.8
P. R.	39,272	323,208	8.23	-.4	-.2	-3.0	-2.4
R. I.	6,715	525,279	78.22	-.1	-.2	-3.9	+1.3
S. C.	32,303	1,343,314	41.58	-.5	+2.4	-5.1	+4.0
S. Dak.	8,895	345,660	61.34	-.3	+.2	-4.2	+.9
Tenn.	54,854	2,381,520	43.42	-.2	+1.0	-3.4	-4.1
Tex.	221,677	11,732,320	52.93	(*)	+.1	-.9	+.8
Utah	7,883	573,246	72.72	-.3	-.7	-4.6	+4.6
Vt.	5,597	351,536	62.81	-.9	-.5	-4.9	+4.8
V. I.	557	13,327	23.93	-1.2	(*)	-4.5	-2.5
Va.	14,570	642,345	44.09	-.7	-.4	-4.4	+2.7
Wash.	49,029	4,102,496	83.67	-.4	+.6	-7.1	-13.8
W. Va.	19,463	760,233	39.06	-.5	-.5	-5.4	-14.6
Wis.	35,226	2,933,771	83.28	-.9	-.7	-5.3	+.1
Wyo.	3,270	236,652	72.37	-.4	-.8	-6.6	-6.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,721 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$332,918 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 9.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments of \$17,134 from general assistance funds were made to 61 recipients.

⁶ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

⁸ Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

⁹ Not computed; data partly estimated for May 1959 because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

TABLE 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1960¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1960 in—		May 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ¹	107,814	\$7,813,241	\$72.47	(*)	+0.1	-1.5	+3.4
Ala.	1,595	62,011	38.88	-0.8	+.1	-3.7	+5.8
Alaska	105	7,523	71.65	+1.0	+1.3	(*)	(*)
Ariz.	840	60,426	71.94	+.2	-.1	+2.6	+8.6
Ark.	2,026	114,960	56.74	+.1	-.5	-.7	+7.3
Calif.	13,736	1,480,319	107.77	-.1	-.5	-2.8	+1.2
Colo.	291	23,276	79.99	0	-.4	-6.4	-1.6
Conn.	296	31,383	106.02	-.3	+1.3	-3.9	-6.6
Del.	253	17,971	71.03	+2.0	+3.7	-3.8	-2.0
D. C.	226	15,595	69.00	-.4	-1.6	-9	+17.6
Fla.	2,533	155,404	61.35	+.3	-.6	-4.4	+4.1
Ga.	3,560	186,722	52.45	+.4	+.4	+.3	+.1
Guam	4	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii	77	5,281	68.58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Idaho	167	12,044	72.12	-1.2	+.5	-1.8	+1.8
Ill.	3,008	247,255	82.20	-.3	-.4	(*)	(*)
Ind.	1,836	135,822	73.98	-1.0	+1.4	-4.1	+1.3
Iowa	1,429	139,256	97.45	+.1	+2.1	-2.7	+9.8
Kans.	599	49,794	83.13	-.7	+.1	-1.8	-1.9
Ky.	2,431	108,336	44.56	-1.8	-1.8	-23.6	-22.6
La.	2,699	219,554	81.35	+.2	+.5	+3.6	+11.0
Maine	440	28,371	64.48	-.9	-.8	-4.8	-11.5
Md.	452	29,386	65.01	+.9	+.6	+2.7	+6.3
Mass.	2,157	249,307	115.58	+.7	+3.8	+.7	-2.7
Mich.	1,773	141,158	79.62	-.6	-.4	-2.5	+2.0
Minn.	1,058	107,402	101.51	-.9	+4.3	-5.8	-1.6
Miss.	6,399	246,501	38.52	+.8	+.8	+8.1	+8.5
Mo.	5,062	329,030	65.00	-.8	-.8	-2.5	-2.5
Mont.	354	24,882	70.29	-.6	-.2	-2.3	-5.1
Nebr.	842	73,198	86.93	-2.0	-3.2	-9.9	-7.6
Nev.	185	17,858	96.53	+1.6	-3.6	+6.9	+7.4
N. H.	246	19,945	81.08	+1.2	+2.3	+2.1	+15.0
N. J.	936	79,886	85.35	0	-1.5	+1.6	+5.8
N. Mex.	380	23,901	62.90	-.5	-.7	-3.1	-4.4
N. Y.	3,912	431,483	110.30	0	-1.6	-3.4	-3.3
N. C.	5,068	276,500	54.56	0	+8	+2	+5.4
N. Dak.	95	7,263	76.45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ohio	3,531	245,108	69.42	+.5	+.3	-4.5	+.9
Oklahoma	1,863	182,395	97.90	0	+1.1	-1.0	+3.1
Oreg.	268	22,436	83.72	-.7	-4.5	-4.3	-10.6
Pa.	17,661	1,308,882	74.11	+.5	+5	+4.4	+19.2
P. R.	1,904	15,643	8.22	+.7	+1.0	+3.2	+3.1
R. I.	122	9,073	74.37	+3.4	+2.1	-4.7	-3.6
S. C.	1,700	74,799	44.00	0	+1.2	-2.0	+2.4
S. Dak.	168	10,168	60.52	+1.2	-1	+6	+.0
Tenn.	2,783	129,449	46.51	-.5	-.5	-3.7	-6.4
Tex.	6,363	370,825	58.28	+.1	+.3	-6	+1.7
Utah	200	15,193	75.96	+.5	+3.7	-4.3	+3.6
Vt.	138	8,479	61.44	0	-1.3	0	+2.6
V. I.	19	4,496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Va.	1,234	66,079	53.55	0	-.2	+.5	+16.6
Wash.	724	66,659	92.07	-.5	+9	-3.7	-15.2
W. Va.	1,023	41,626	40.69	-.2	(*)	-2.5	-18.6
Wis.	976	82,316	84.34	-.7	-2.1	-4.3	-3.3
Wyo.	67	4,536	67.70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$38,112 to 323 recipients; Missouri, \$52,224 to 797 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$788,105 to 11,263 recipients.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 7.

⁵ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

⁶ Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

⁷ Not computed; data partly estimated for May 1959 because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁸ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 12.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1960*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		April 1960 in—		May 1959 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	796,831	3,031,377	2,335,483	\$88,326,918	\$110.85	\$29.14	+0.1	-0.2	+2.9	+4.2
Alabama.....	21,457	86,006	67,303	808,469	37.68	9.40	(*)	+1.6	-5.1	+26.9
Alaska.....	1,230	4,227	3,164	137,158	111.51	32.45	-1.9	-2.0	+2.0	+14.9
Arizona.....	7,326	29,223	22,399	886,184	120.96	30.32	+1.0	+2.9	+13.2	+19.9
Arkansas.....	7,809	29,838	23,398	476,922	61.07	15.98	-2	-2.2	-5.8	-4.6
California.....	75,258	267,301	209,379	12,308,251	163.55	46.05	+3	+5	+5.0	+4.8
Colorado.....	7,372	28,512	22,357	955,735	129.64	33.52	+6	+5	+3.9	+7.9
Connecticut.....	7,486	25,194	18,917	1,179,746	157.59	46.83	+1.0	-4.7	+5.6	+2.7
Delaware.....	1,671	6,321	4,885	146,882	87.90	23.24	-2.5	-2.5	-2.8	-4.2
District of Columbia.....	4,501	20,105	15,917	675,522	150.08	33.60	+1.6	+1.8	+20.1	+41.8
Florida.....	25,470	93,008	72,742	1,550,706	60.88	16.67	-1.7	-2.0	-8.0	-5.3
Georgia.....	15,745	58,641	45,361	1,388,599	88.19	23.68	-1.2	-1.2	-3.9	-4.4
Guam.....	91	511	427	6,205	68.19	12.14	-2.7	-14.4	(*)	(*)
Hawaii.....	2,445	9,538	7,585	318,629	130.32	33.41	-1.1	-1.2	-6.2	-8.9
Idaho.....	2,159	7,994	5,894	324,261	150.19	40.56	+5	+2	+12.1	+12.6
Illinois.....	35,441	148,003	114,556	5,776,704	162.99	39.03	+5	-2	(*)	(*)
Indiana.....	11,535	42,450	32,088	1,184,729	102.71	27.91	+5	+3	+1.5	+5
Iowa.....	9,139	33,835	25,506	1,271,885	139.17	37.59	+1.2	+1.3	+5.4	+9.1
Kansas.....	6,189	23,595	18,539	861,046	139.13	36.49	-2	-2.4	+6.8	+8.5
Kentucky.....	20,436	73,326	55,129	1,579,556	77.29	21.54	-3	-2	-3.0	+4.0
Louisiana.....	25,167	103,234	80,152	2,476,430	98.40	23.90	+3	+1	+4.3	+13.2
Maine.....	5,806	20,464	15,122	562,886	96.95	27.51	+1	+1	+3.6	+4.3
Maryland.....	8,710	36,280	28,466	1,064,871	122.26	29.35	-2.4	-1.4	+3.6	+7.1
Massachusetts.....	14,547	49,054	36,822	2,220,914	152.67	45.27	+7	+6	+2	-4
Michigan.....	26,694	95,274	70,063	3,479,394	130.34	36.52	+6	+1.1	-2.3	-6.7
Minnesota.....	10,081	34,664	26,978	1,508,713	158.59	46.12	+3	+1.0	+4.8	+9.5
Mississippi.....	19,848	76,872	60,276	815,351	41.08	10.61	+2	(*)	+8.2	+8.3
Missouri.....	26,618	101,274	76,763	2,447,599	91.95	24.17	-5	-4	+2.9	+3.9
Montana.....	1,917	7,120	5,585	231,729	120.88	32.55	-7	-3.6	+3.2	+3.0
Nebraska.....	2,845	10,868	8,337	327,093	114.97	30.10	-1	+9	+3.0	+10.8
Nevada.....	1,125	3,774	2,940	101,373	90.11	26.86	(*)	-6	+10.8	+11.0
New Hampshire.....	1,052	4,001	3,016	167,858	159.56	41.95	-7	+2	-6.1	-4.3
New Jersey.....	14,343	49,899	37,841	2,303,820	160.62	46.17	+3.5	+3.0	+38.3	+38.0
New Mexico.....	7,635	29,689	22,863	940,089	123.13	31.66	+1.6	+1.7	+7.7	+11.2
New York.....	66,913	264,898	200,373	11,207,045	167.49	42.31	(*)	-1.1	+2.0	+1.7
North Carolina.....	26,949	107,133	82,781	2,089,486	77.53	19.50	(*)	(*)	+8	+2.0
North Dakota.....	1,855	6,943	5,406	275,027	148.26	39.61	-4	-4	+6.3	+8.8
Ohio.....	26,164	104,046	79,471	3,095,696	118.32	29.75	+1.6	+1.4	+9.9	+12.0
Oklahoma.....	18,076	63,977	48,580	2,024,848	112.02	31.65	+9	+9	+6.3	+6.3
Oregon.....	6,036	21,631	16,381	851,536	141.08	39.37	+1.7	+1.3	-3.5	-3.9
Pennsylvania.....	48,232	190,449	144,995	5,985,711	124.10	31.43	-1.0	-2.4	+7.6	+10.1
Puerto Rico.....	56,185	214,049	171,809	833,114	14.83	3.89	+7	+5	+14.5	+8.9
Rhode Island.....	4,434	16,219	12,233	581,941	131.25	35.88	-2	-9	-1.7	-7
South Carolina.....	9,545	38,027	30,020	560,494	58.72	14.74	-3	+2.3	-1.8	+3.1
South Dakota.....	3,151	10,858	8,149	328,684	104.31	30.27	-2	+5	+1.6	+7.4
Tennessee.....	22,237	82,333	62,244	1,550,709	69.74	18.83	-2	-3	+1.5	+1
Texas.....	20,608	85,644	65,374	1,467,277	71.20	17.13	-1.4	-8	-18.5	-18.2
Utah.....	3,492	12,632	9,447	490,375	140.43	38.82	+6	-3.2	+9	+5.6
Vermont.....	1,272	4,528	3,394	137,706	108.26	30.41	+1.5	+1.0	-4	-6
Virgin Islands.....	266	919	770	12,808	48.15	13.94	+1.2	+2.8	+21.7	+41.5
Virginia.....	9,649	38,687	30,455	805,855	83.52	20.83	-2	(*)	+2.6	+4.4
Washington.....	11,719	40,107	31,285	1,831,050	156.25	45.65	+7	(*)	-5.4	-6.1
West Virginia.....	20,687	80,660	62,935	1,969,647	95.21	24.42	(*)	(*)	+1.8	-6.3
Wisconsin.....	9,477	34,898	26,590	1,555,961	164.18	44.59	+9	-2.0	+4.0	+3.4
Wyoming.....	736	2,644	2,021	96,639	131.30	36.55	-7	+4	-4.2	-6.5

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.⁵ Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.⁶ Not computed; data partly estimated for May 1959 because of administrative change in processing of payments.⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 6.

TABLE 13.—*Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, May 1960*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1960 in—		May 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total..	360,561	\$23,592,280	\$65.43	+0.6	+0.5	*+7.1	*+9.4
Ala.	12,292	441,580	35.92	+.5	+.7	-3.4	+4.8
Ark.	7,143	275,879	38.62	+.7	-1.5	+1.4	+7.9
Calif.	8,899	845,423	95.00	+3.2	+4.4	+46.5	+59.8
Colo.	5,633	386,573	68.63	-.5	-1.0	-.4	+4.7
Conn.	2,164	273,828	126.54	-1.9	-9.9	+2.3	-3.5
Del.	366	24,331	66.48	-1.1	-7	+11.9	+15.8
D. C.	2,756	207,731	75.37	+.9	+.9	+5.8	+25.1
Fla.	9,113	582,774	63.95	+.8	+1.1	+13.7	+22.5
Ga.	21,214	1,009,888	51.85	+.8	+.9	+14.6	+14.3
Guam.	44	1,007	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii..	1,037	80,312	77.45	-.6	+.3	-3.5	+4.5
Idaho..	1,033	74,882	72.14	-.6	-.5	+4.5	+7.6
Ill.	18,380	1,515,377	82.45	+.2	+.1	(*)	(*)
Iowa..	317	25,764	81.27	+23.8	+22.5	(*)	(*)
Kans.	4,232	361,916	85.52	+.5	+.6	+.3	+5.9
Ky.	7,089	351,318	45.69	-1.0	-1.1	-4.1	-.6
La.	16,359	919,499	56.21	+.5	+.7	+7.1	+11.9
Maine..	2,116	144,968	68.51	+1.8	+1.8	+16.4	+12.4
Md.	6,234	407,907	65.43	+1.1	+1.5	+16.9	+17.8
Mass..	10,315	1,258,629	122.02	+.4	+.1	+2.3	+6.6
Mich.	4,686	401,311	85.64	+1.3	+1.0	+12.2	+13.0
Minn.	2,397	147,330	61.46	+.8	+1.2	+10.4	+10.6
Miss.	11,404	345,533	30.30	+2.1	+2.2	+35.1	+36.7
Mo.	15,358	951,670	61.97	-.2	+.2	-.4	+6.6
Mont.	1,313	94,246	71.78	-1.5	-2.3	-10.7	-8.6
Nebr.	1,803	129,929	72.06	+.7	-.1	+15.1	+20.1
N. H.	428	40,374	94.33	+1.9	+3.2	+10.3	+18.5
N. J.	6,707	631,053	94.09	+1.5	+1.7	+13.4	+12.0
N. Mex.	2,461	163,427	66.41	+.7	+.6	+11.3	+7.2
N. Y.	36,617	3,820,130	104.33	-.3	-.6	-4.3	-1.7
N. C.	18,640	863,692	46.34	(*)	+.3	+5.0	+3.3
N. Dak.	1,163	107,995	92.86	+1.8	-6.1	+9.4	+1.5
Ohio..	11,949	831,963	69.63	+1.8	-.8	+13.5	+11.2
Okla..	9,286	826,645	89.02	+.6	+.2	+4.7	+8.5
Oreg.	4,929	437,590	87.76	+1.1	+1.6	-5.3	-4.3
Pa.	17,290	1,052,650	60.88	+1.5	+1.5	+9.3	+12.5
P. R.	22,478	196,284	8.73	+4	+4	+5.1	+4.1
R. I.	2,858	240,493	84.15	-.7	-.4	+6.6	+11.0
S. C.	7,774	352,776	45.38	+1	+4.8	-1.8	+28.0
S. Dak.	1,157	73,637	63.64	+.8	+1.6	+6.5	+11.0
Tenn.	9,026	414,294	45.90	+1.1	+1.1	+17.8	+12.5
Tex.	6,125	332,956	54.36	+1.6	+1.7	+22.8	+26.7
Utah..	2,336	180,850	77.42	-.2	+1.7	+8.0	+16.0
Vt.	895	57,640	64.40	+2.5	+3.7	+10.9	+19.6
V. I.	107	2,844	26.58	0	0	+4.9	+10.2
Va.	6,223	309,666	49.76	+.2	+.6	+2.5	+8.7
Wash.	6,805	630,609	93.55	+.9	+1.6	+11.3	+3.0
W. Va.	7,388	307,588	41.63	+.4	+.2	-.9	-8.1
Wis.	3,080	327,317	106.27	+4.7	+5.8	+136.0	+107.3
Wyo.	537	39,179	72.96	-.7	-.5	-.2	-4.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Based on totals excluding data for Illinois. See footnote 5.

³ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change, on fewer than 100 recipients.

⁴ Program initiated July 1959 under the Social Security Amendments of 1958.

⁵ Not computed; data for May 1959 partly estimated because of administrative change in the processing of payments.

⁶ Program initiated January 1, 1960.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 14.—*General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, May 1960*¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	April 1960 in—		May 1959 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total..	384,000	\$25,830,000	\$67.32	-6.4	-8.8	-7.0	-6.9
Ala.	76	950	12.50	(*)	(*)	-34.5	-26.9
Alaska..	191	11,994	62.80	-10.3	-.8	+8.5	+7.8
Ariz.	3,442	163,859	49.06	+1.3	+1.9	+14.0	+29.4
Ark.	282	4,138	14.67	-13.8	-10.1	+18.0	+24.0
Calif.	33,957	2,068,377	60.91	-4.3	-2.1	-2.6	+2.5
Colo.	1,397	57,659	41.27	-25.5	-30.1	+9.6	+10.1
Conn.	4,792	*349,552	72.94	-5.9	-7.0	+1.5	+4.1
Del.	1,610	106,018	65.85	-10.5	-14.0	-10.4	-10.3
D. C.	1,428	104,824	73.41	-1.0	-.7	-1.0	+17.7
Fla. ²	10,000	316,000	31.00	-	-	-	-
Ga.	2,152	56,062	26.05	-6.0	-3.6	+3.3	+10.3
Guam..	1	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hawaii..	1,135	85,979	75.75	+1.2	+2.2	-16.4	-16.8
Ill.	45,381	4,223,335	93.06	-5.2	-5.7	-5.1	+3.1
Ind. ³	17,476	607,237	34.75	-7.4	-11.4	-20.4	-17.6
Iowa..	4,098	158,025	38.56	-9.0	-11.7	+7.6	+7.7
Kans.	2,398	161,513	67.35	-13.6	-14.3	+15.9	+20.8
Ky.	2,129	75,469	35.45	-10.2	-3.4	+8	+18.6
La.	8,878	450,775	50.77	+1.8	+1.5	-7.5	-3.1
Maine..	2,558	101,060	39.51	-15.9	-20.7	-9.7	-9.7
Md.	2,949	100,080	64.46	-5.3	-5.3	-14.8	-12.2
Mass.	8,022	532,735	66.41	-6.5	-12.3	-16.2	-16.7
Mich.	29,705	2,790,908	93.95	-7.0	-7.1	-26.1	-29.6
Minn.	8,656	624,965	72.20	-12.0	-18.6	+1.9	+4.9
Miss.	1,099	16,495	15.01	-1.2	+1.2	+9.1	+13.7
Mo.	8,853	540,090	61.01	-1.6	+1.7	+7.2	+1.3
Mont.	1,859	63,542	34.18	-9.0	-15.9	+47.3	+21.8
Nebr.	1,162	57,266	49.28	-9.0	-4.0	-11.6	-9.7
Nev.	250	10,519	42.08	-1.2	+2.0	(*)	(*)
N. H.	881	44,983	51.06	-15.8	-17.2	-11.5	-12.9
N. J. ⁴	8,812	800,387	101.04	-12.2	-12.5	-20.4	-20.6
N. Mex.	664	30,095	45.33	+8.1	+9.0	+14.3	+24.6
N. Y.	36,726	3,320,187	90.40	-7.1	-11.5	-7.8	-8.3
N. C.	2,162	49,978	23.12	-13.0	-12.4	+12.8	+13.1
N. Dak.	447	21,541	48.19	-37.7	-43.0	+9.3	-2.5
Ohio..	33,284	2,462,776	73.99	-10.0	-10.7	-9.9	-8.4
Oklahoma..	8,421	116,306	13.81	+7.2	+15.5	+22.1	+24.3
Oreg.	5,183	312,066	60.21	-16.6	-26.8	-25.9	-27.9
Pa.	39,794	2,857,928	71.82	-4.8	-8.7	+10.4	+11.1
P. R.	2,088	26,186	12.54	+21.3	+37.4	+1.9	+81.3
R. I.	2,869	195,075	67.99	-3.1	-6.8	-16.0	-19.4
S. C.	1,441	46,997	32.61	-6.0	+9.7	+25.9	+72.4
S. Dak.	410	12,219	29.80	-22.6	-41.9	-2.6	-10.1
Tenn.	2,117	38,419	18.15	-6.3	+5	-8.4	+26.1
Tex. ⁵	8,200	250,000	—	—	—	—	—
Utah..	1,846	121,763	65.96	-9.8	-11.7	-4.2	-2.0
Vt. ⁶	1,350	45,000	—	—	—	—	—
V. I.	104	2,601	25.01	+3.0	+10.7	-15.4	-10.2
Va.	2,284	99,147	43.41	-17.7	-13.8	+9.8	+19.7
Wash.	10,575	751,613	71.07	-8.0	-8.0	-16.3	-17.7
W. Va.	2,345	73,284	31.25	-1.9	-3.8	-10.9	-16.5
Wis.	7,366	605,096	82.15	-13.2	-18.6	-14.8	-12.2
Wyo.	354	22,296	62.98	-22.5	-20.4	-23.9	-20.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available.

³ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 cases; percentage change, on fewer than 100 cases.

⁴ About 5 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Program initiated July 1959.

⁷ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

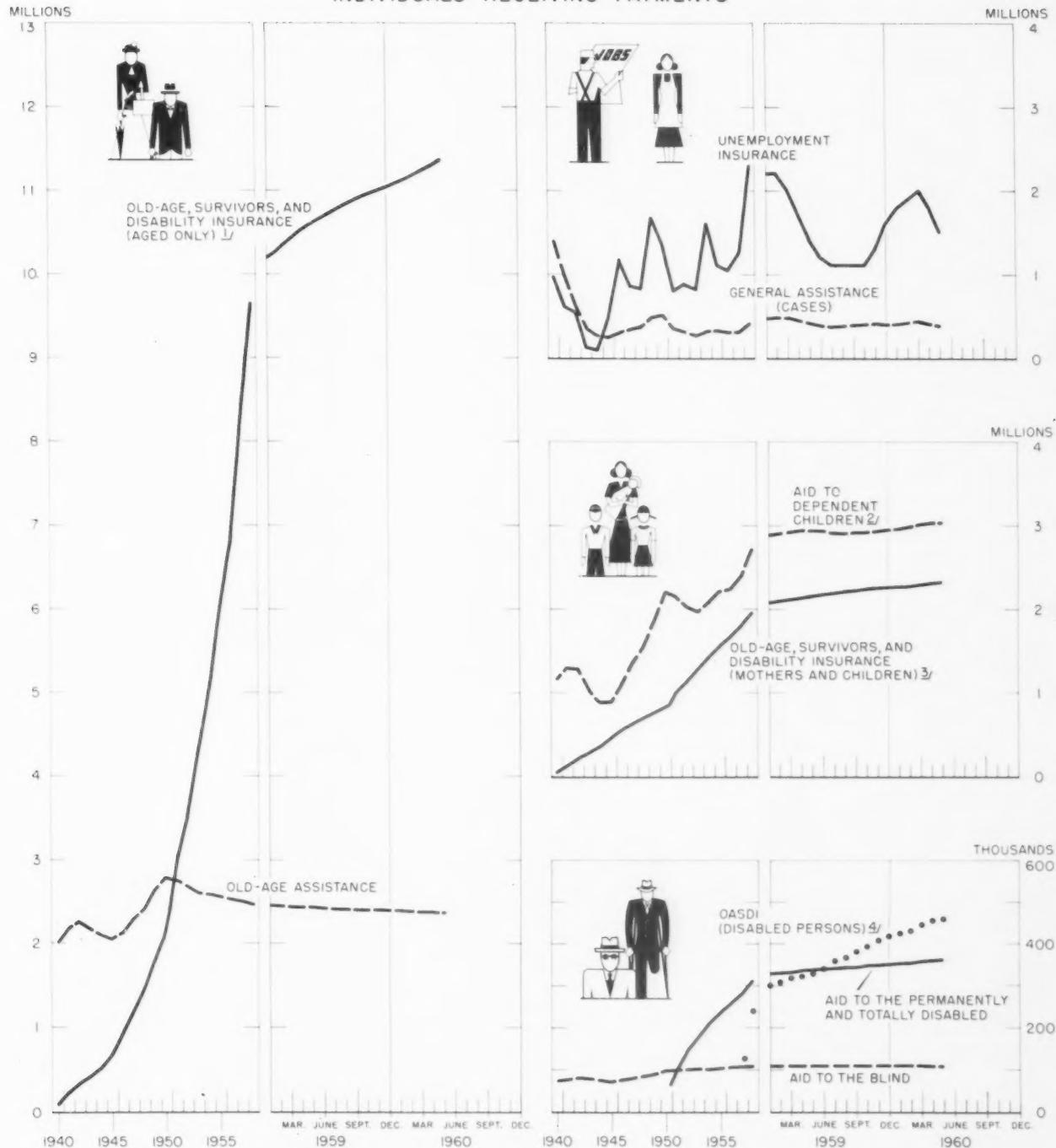
⁸ Not computed; data not comparable.

⁹ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹⁰ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



*Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Receiving mother's benefit, wife's benefit payable to young wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or child's benefit payable to children under age 18.

⁴ Disabled workers aged 50-64 or disabled dependent children aged 18 or over of retired, disabled, or deceased workers.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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The SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN for August 1960 is a special issue commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Social Security Act. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare contributes a brief statement, and the Commissioner of Social Security looks at past progress in social security and outlines the challenges of the future. Other articles include reviews of program developments under the Social Security Act and a survey of the general social security status of the American population.

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